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THE CITY:
ITS SINS AND SORROWS.

BEING A SERIES OF SERMONS FROM LUKE xix. 41.

AND

RAGGED SCHOOLS

BY

THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.

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THE CITY:
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ITS SINS AND SORROWS.

SERMON I.

"He beheld the city, and wept over it."—LXXXIX. 41.

ONE evening as Saul returned to Gibeah with his cattle from their distant pastures, the lowing of his herd was lost in a wail that grew loud and louder as he drew near the city. Some mischief has happened. Amazed and alarmed, he hurries forward to find the people all dissolved in tears—distracted by some public grief. What can have happened? Bathed in golden sunset, Gibeah from her mountain seat looked quietly down on the green vale of Jordan, away to the shores of the Dead Sea. He saw no occasion whatever for this terrible turmoil. He saw nor dead

nor dying. Why, then, do the men pluck their beards, the women with dishevelled hair and long loud wail beat their naked breasts, and the very children, moved by sympathy and infected with the general grief, mingle their own with their parents' tears? Since morning, when he left the city, a messenger, who sped on flying feet, had arrived, breathless, from Jabesh-Gilead. He brought alarming tidings. He tells Saul's townsmen that unless they and the country will rise to the rescue, the city must open her gates to the Ammonites, and submit to the most barbarous cruelties. Ignorant of this, nor seeing occasion for their sorrow, Saul, on whom the Spirit of the Lord was about to descend, that he might rise an avenger and deliverer of the oppressed, demanded to know the cause of this frantic grief. He said:—"What aileth the people that they weep?"

The same question may be asked regarding the Saviour's tears on the occasion to which my text refers. A mighty crowd was rolling down upon Jerusalem from the sides of Olivet.

On they came, rending the air with acclamations. With prophetic ear, and five centuries before, Zechariah had heard these shouts, and catching them, where he stood upon the heights of prophecy, he shouted back again to the jubilant multitude:—"Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion, shout, O daughter of Jerusalem, behold thy King cometh unto thee. He is just, and having salvation, lowly and riding upon an ass." Now I can fancy one of that crowd—who was near enough our Lord to see the tears upon his cheek—with greater surprise than Saul, asking John or Peter, or some other one of the twelve, who formed all the body-guard of this King, What aileth Jesus that he weeps? In such an hour, what makes him sad? Did ever king thus enter his capital—on the eve of his coronation thus present himself to a joyous people? What ails him? What would he have? The nation renders him every honor. His enemies being witnesses, the whole world is gone after him. The palm trees yield their branches, the men their robes, the women

their admiration, the whole multitude their voices, as they pour their hearts into the joyous cry:—"Hosanna, Hosanna, blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord." Why, then, that shadow on his thoughtful brow, that deep expression of sorrow on his face—in his eyes these starting tears? Everything smiles on Jesus. The day is auspicious. Jerusalem has come out to welcome her long expected King. The whole scene is bathed in sunshine, nor is there a cloud in all the sky of his smiling fortunes to account for this shower of tears. What aileth Jesus that he weeps? There must be some secret grief, that, overflowing the deep fountains of his heart, runs out at his eyes in these streaming tears. There was.

Often coveted yet fatal power! he foresaw the future. But however eventful to this world were the next three days, it was not on their sad scenes and circumstances that his weeping eye was fixed. Down in that garden, by the glare of midnight torches, that flashed and flickered amid its hoary olives, he saw a

prisoner bound fast with cords; in yonder judgment hall, that towered conspicuous above the other buildings, he saw a captive, arrayed in the mockery of purple, and bearing on his brow a thorny crown; in that long street which wound through the city, he saw one exhausted by brutal usage, and pale with loss of blood, fainting, falling beneath a cross; and on a distant mount, which rose beyond Jerusalem, by the light of what seemed a dying sun, he dimly saw a mangled form hanging on the fatal tree. In these figures, which presented themselves in affecting and terrible succession, the "seer" saw himself—none around to weep for him but some kind women, nor any to confess him but a dying thief. Is it for this he weeps? No. He looked over the intermediate events, onward to the future of forty years.

The curtain rose. Jerusalem was before him. "He beheld the city;" not as now with the tide of business, but the roar of battle in its streets—torn by contending factions, and Cæsar thundering at the gates—brother,

staggering from the famine-struck house, to strike his sword into a brother's bowels—the holiest laws of nature horribly reversed: not infants living on the fountain of a mother's breast, but mothers—famished, miserable, maddened mothers, feeding upon their own offspring; the breached and battered walls manned by living skeletons; the streets resounding with the groans of the dying, and choked with the festering bodies of the dead. How miserable the aspect of Jerusalem! He beholds scenes of sufferings, which, as described by an eye-witness, are without a parallel even in the annals of the most savage wars. Nor does the curtain fall on the stage of this tragedy of many terrible acts, until the Roman torch has wrapped the city—body and limbs, the house of David, and the house of God—in one red winding sheet of flame, and the Roman plough has buried her guilty ashes in the silent earth.

It was these, the guilt of Jerusalem and the sufferings of his countrymen, that were in Jesus' eye. Hence this sorrow and these

tears. Hence, on another occasion, that most touching burst of pity, patriotism, and piety : "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate." And at a time, when we should have expected, that through the selfishness inherent to suffering, his own sorrows would have absorbed all his feeling, hence also that tender but ominous advice to the women who bewailed and lamented him :—"Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but for yourselves and children." Restrain your grief, keep your tears for a future occasion, reserve them for yourselves, for the babe unborn, the child that hangs upon your breast.

When Pontius Pilate—that unhappy time-server—brought out our Lord before the infuriate multitude, perhaps he cherished the hope, that the pitiful sight would calm their passions, as Jesus' voice did the blustering winds and rude waves of Galilee. And we are told, that as Jesus appeared, "wearing the crown of

thorns and the purple robe," Pilate appealed to them, saying:—"Behold the man." These words of a scene, which even in its rudest painting, we cannot study without emotion—although like oil poured, not on the stormy waters, but the roaring fire, they only increased and intensified the cry of "crucify him, crucify him,"—may be applied with propriety to the scene before us. "He wept." This was not a God weeping—God cannot weep. These were not angels' tears—for angels never weep. In them, in the sad expression on his blessed face, I say with Pilate:—"Behold the man!" the veritable man, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, soul of our soul, heart of our heart, strung by the same hand and tuned to the same harmony as our own. How precious are these sorrows! They attest his perfect manhood. They assure us of his sympathy, when we attempt to lay bare before you the evils of our city, and rouse you to arrest and amend them. They warrant us to expect a blessing from him who loved his kindred as a man, and his country as a patriot. From heaven he

watches our fight with the powers of darkness, and regards with applauding eye all—the humblest as well as highest laborer—who, sighing and crying “for the abominations that are done in the land,” labor to leave the world, their native country, or the city of their habitation, somewhat better than they found them.

Before we unveil the evils that call for tears, and, as we shall by and by show, call for some thing else than tears, let us—

1st. Look at the city in some of its favorable aspects.

This earth's earliest city was built by a murderer. Its foundations, I may say, were laid in blood. Enoch was its name, Cain was its founder. Those who, living far from the din and bustle of cities, read with a wonder that grows into horror, the dark record of their courts and crimes; those, who see in the blasting effect of their murky air on flower, and shrub, and tree, only an emblem of their withering influence on the fairest human virtues; those simple cottagers, who, tremblingly alive

to their danger, saw a son or a daughter leave home for the distant city, and have received her back from a Magdalene, or him from a prison, to expire in the arms of forgiving, but broken-hearted affection, they may fancy that the curse of the first murderer and their first founder hangs over earth's cities — dark, heavy, as their cloud of smoke.

We can excuse them for thinking so. Great cities some have found to be great curses. It had been well for many an honest country lad, and many an unsuspecting young woman, that hopes of higher wages and opportunities of fortune, that the gay attire, and polished tongue, and gilded story of some old acquaintance, had never turned their steps cityward, nor lured them away from the rude simplicity but safety of their rustic home. Many a foot that once lightly pressed the heather or brushed the dewy grass, has wearily trodden in darkness and guilt and sin these city pavements. Happy had it been for many that they had never exchanged the starry skies for the lamps of the town, nor had ever left their

lonely glens, or quiet hamlets, or solitary shores, for the throng and roar of our streets—well for them, that they had heard no roar but the river's, whose winter flood it had been safer to breast; no roar but ocean's, whose stormiest waves it had been safer to ride than encounter the flood of city temptation, which has wrecked their virtue and swept them into ruin.

Yet I bless God for cities. I recognise a wise and gracious providence in their existence. The world had not been what it is without them. The disciples were commanded to "begin at Jerusalem," and Paul threw himself into the cities of the ancient world, as offering the most commanding positions of influence. Cities have been as lamps of light, along the pathway of humanity and religion. Within them science has given birth to her noblest discoveries. Behind their walls freedom has fought her noblest battles. They have stood on the surface of the earth like great breakwaters, rolling back or turning aside the swelling tide of oppression. Cities indeed have

been the cradles of human liberty. They have been the radiating, active centres of almost all church and state reformation. Having therefore no sympathy with those who, regarding them as the excrescences of a tree or the tumors of disease, would raze our cities to the ground, I bless God for cities. And before addressing you on their evils, will advert to some of their advantages.

First, *The highest humanity is developed in cities.*

Somehow or other, amid their crowding and confinement, the human mind finds its fullest, freest expansion. Unlike the dwarfed and dusty plants which stand around our suburban villas, languishing, like exiles, for the purer air and freer sunshine that kiss their fellows far away in flowery field and green woodland, on sunny banks and breezy hills, man reaches his highest condition amid the social influences of the crowded city. His intellect receives its brightest polish where gold and silver lose theirs—tarnished by the searching smoke and foul vapors of city air. The finest

flowers of genius have grown in an atmosphere where those of nature are prone to droop, and difficult to bring to maturity. The mental powers acquire their full robustness where the cheek loses its ruddy hue, and the limbs their elastic step, and pale thought sits on manly brows, and the watchman, as he walks his rounds, sees the student's lamp burning far into the silent night. And as aerolites—those shooting stars which, like a good man on his path in life, leave a train of glory behind them on the dusky sky—are supposed to catch fire by the rapidity of their motion, as they rush through the higher regions of our atmosphere, so the mind of man fires, burns, shines, acquires its most dazzling brilliancy, by the very rapidity of action into which it is thrown amid the bustle and excitements of city life.

Second, *The highest picty is developed in cities.*

It is well known that the most active tradesmen, the most vigorous laborers, the most intelligent artisans, the most enterprising merchants, are to be found in cities. And if, just

as in those countries where tropical suns and the same skies ripen the sweetest fruits and deadliest poisons, you find in the city the most daring and active wickedness, you find there also—boldly confronting it—the most active, diligent, zealous, warm-hearted, self-denying, and devoted Christians. No blame to the country for that. Christians are like soldiers—it is easier fighting in the regiment, where the men stand shoulder to shoulder, than standing alone to maintain some solitary outpost. Christians, to use a familiar figure, are like coals, or firebrands—they burn brightest when gathered into heaps. Christians are like trees—they grow the tallest where they stand together; running no small chance, like a solitary tree, of becoming dwarfed, stunted, gnarled, and bark-bound, if they grow alone. You never yet saw a tall and tapering mast which, catching the winds of heaven in its outspread wings, impelled the gallant ship on through the sea, and over the rolling billows, but its home had been the forest—there, with its foot planted upon the Norwegian rock, it

grew amid neighbors that drew up each other to the skies. So is it with piety. The Christian power that has moved a sluggish world on, the Christian benevolence and energy that have changed the face of society, the Christian zeal that has gone forth, burning to win nations and kingdoms for Jesus, have, in most instances, been born and nursed in cities. To the active life and constant intercourse which belong to them, religion has owed her highest polish, and that freedom from peculiarities and corners, which the stones of the sea-beach acquire by being rolled against each other in the swell and surf of daily tides.

In rural districts, with all their natural and ever-fresh charms, a good man often finds a weary loneliness; and where fields, and hills, and long miles separate him from church and Christian neighbors, it needs an extraordinary measure of the grace of God to make his life of comparative isolation "a solitude sweetened." Give me the city with Christian neighbors at my door, and daily intercourse with genial and congenial spirits. If I fall, I have

them there that will help me up ; if I flag, I have them there that will help me on ; if two are better than one, twenty are better than two ; and with such opportunities of Christian fellowship as the city only affords, my circumstances there are much more allied to those of the saints in glory, than his whose lot is cast amid the distant and scattered homes of rural scenes. He often has to pursue his journey through the desert—so far as human intercourse is concerned—all but alone, a solitary pilgrim to Canaan. Manifold as are their evils, their temptations, and their snares, it is only in cities that piety enjoys the full benefit of the truth, “as iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the face of a man his friend.”

Third, *The highest happiness of saints is found in city life.*

Man is a social as well as domestic being. His arms may not, but his heart can embrace more than a family. His nature is social. His religion is social. And as the earth's loftiest peaks rise not in their snows on some isolated hill that stands like a lonely pyramid on

the level plain, but where the mountains, as in the Alps, or Andes, or Himalayan range, are grouped and massed together, so the saint's most heavenly happiness is not attained in solitude, not even within the domestic circle, but where religious life exists in its social character: It was for a wider than a family circle Jesus taught us the prayer, "Our Father which art in heaven." How sweetly these words sound, when they rise in morning or evening orisons from a loving family! How impressive that prayer appears when, beneath the roof of some noble temple, a great congregation, embracing sovereign and subjects, titled peer and humble peasant, rich and poor, the lowly and the lofty, all on their knees, and with one voice uttering the words, acknowledge in men a common brotherhood, and in God a common Father! And yet that sublime invocation, "Our Father which art in heaven," will never be offered in its full sublimity till the swarthy Negro, and the roving Indian, and the wandering Tartar, and the homeless Jew, and all the pale and dark-faced

tribes of men, send it up swelling to the ear of God, like the voice of many waters and the voice of mighty thunderings. Then shall a free and glad world know the tenderness, the breadth and the length of the expression, "Our Father which art in heaven."

In presenting heaven itself to us under the emblem of a city, the Bible bestows the palm, and pronounces the highest possible eulogium on city life. "There are many mansions," says our Lord, "in my Father's house." "And I," says John, "saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and He their God." Again, he says: "He carried me away in the Spirit to a great and high mountain, and showed me that great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God: and her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a

jasper stone, clear as crystal; and had a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, and at the gates twelve angels." "And the twelve gates were twelve pearls; every several gate was of one pearl: and the street of the city was pure gold, as it were transparent glass. And I saw no temple therein: for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it. And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." Again he says: "After these things I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, Halleluiah, salvation and glory and honor and power unto the Lord our God. And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of many thunders, saying, Halleluiah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth; let us be glad and rejoice, and give honor to Him, for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and His wife hath made herself ready."

May we all get an invitation to that mar-

riage! Crowned and robed in white, may we all be found in the train of that heavenly bride! By virtue of the new birth may we all be freemen of a city never built with hands, nor hoary with the years of time—a city, whose inhabitants no census has numbered—a city, through whose streets rush no tides of business, nor nodding hearse creeps slowly with its burden to the tomb—a city, without griefs or graves, without sins or sorrows, without births or burials, without marriages or mournings—a city, which glories in having Jesus for its King, angels for its guards, saints for its citizens; whose walls are Salvation, and whose gates are Praise.

2dly. Let us attend to the evils of the city which call for Christian tears, and for something else than tears.

It is said, "Jesus beheld the city," and now, turning our eyes from Jerusalem, let us behold this city. Ere the heat of day has cast a misty veil upon the scene, or ten thousand household fires have polluted the transparent

air, I take a stranger, to whom our city presents its beauties in all the charms of novelty, and conducting his steps to yonder rocky rampart, or some neighboring summit, I bid him look. Our ancient capital sits proudly throned upon her romantic hills. Gothic towers and Grecian temples, palace, castle, spires, domes, monuments and verdant gardens, picturesquely mingled, are spread out beneath his eye; and when rising from the waves of the neighboring ocean, that with amorous arms embraces the land, the sun blazes up to bathe all in golden light, he bursts into admiration, and pronounces the scene, as well he may, "the perfection of beauty." Wherever he sweeps his eye, he finds a point of view to claim his admiration. There seems nothing here to weep for. What rare variety of hill and hollow! What a happy combination of ancient and modern architecture! Here, two distant ages gaze at each other across the intervening valley, while there, fit ornament of a lone Highland glen, in the very heart of the city crowned with cannon, and

reverberating the roar of business, stands a craggy rock, proud emblem of our country's strength and independence. What scene so worthy of the enthusiasm with which the Jew exclaimed, as he surveyed Jerusalem from the top of Olivet:—"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion."

But let our stranger be a man of piety as well as a man of taste, and he will love the city for its Sabbaths, more than for its scenery. No loud street cries, nor wheels of business or of pleasure, harshly grinding on holy ears, disturb the peace of the hallowed morning, or scare thoughts of heaven from his pillow. If music awakes him, it is the song of birds that from neighboring gardens call the sleeping city to arise, and join with nature in the praises of her God. A serene silence fills the street, and leaves him to hear the footfall of a solitary passenger on the unfrequented pavement. The morning meal and worship over, the chime of Sabbath bells bursts upon his ear, accompanied with the tread of many feet outside. He leaves the house with us to seek

the house of God. An hour ago these streets were empty, but now such throngs are crowding them as neither the six days' business nor pleasure calls forth. Decency sits upon all faces; devoutness upon many. Laughing childhood looks unusually grave, and curbing in its playful spirit, walks with a thoughtful air. No rude manners, no laughter that bespeaks the vacant mind, no gay conversation disturbs the ear, or ill accords with the aspect of a people who look as if they were bent on some lofty purpose—to be engaged in some solemn yet not unhappy work. Their faces give the lie to a common scandal. They look serious, but not sour—they wear an air of gravity, but not of gloom. Imagine that our stranger has come from a land—from a city, such as Paris, for instance—where it may be said of the door of the church, as of the "strait gate," "few there be that find it;" where Sabbath bells are drowned in the roar of business, where labor only leaves the streets to give place to gaiety, and make room for the dance of pleasure; where the workman lays

down his tools, and the merchant locks his door to whirl away the evening in Sunday ball-rooms, or applaud in the crowded theatre. With what astonishment he gazes on the crowd. Onward it sweeps, by the closed doors and windows of every place of business, to discharge itself by different streams into more than a hundred churches, and leave the thoroughfares to resume the aspect of a "deserted city," until the close of holy services again pours forth the living tide—all setting homewards, many, we trust, heavenwards.

Such is the scene our city presents on Sabbath days. Long may it continue. Beholding the city thus, our stranger sees nothing to deplore. On the contrary, as David in his exile envied the swallow which had her nest by the altar, and could fly on joyous wing at all times into the house of God, he envies us our Scottish Sabbaths, and land of precious privileges. Of a city where God is so honored, his day is so hallowed, his temples are so thronged, he is ready to say, "The Lord hath

chosen Zion, he hath desired it for his habitation. This is my rest for ever ; here will I dwell."

Such is the aspect in which the city may be presented. But, like the famed shield, which, because they saw it from opposite sides, one man asserted to be made of silver, and another of inferior metal, it presents two widely different aspects. Let us turn it round, and look on the other side.

I know, and I bless God for it, that there is much good, that there is a more than ordinary proportion of godly people within our walls. No sojourner has to tremble here, as Abraham did in Gerar, saying, "Surely the fear of God is not in this place." I will venture to say that no city of its population and extent contains more, few, indeed, so many, of those who are the light of the world, and the salt of the earth. In no large city, perhaps, is the Sabbath so well observed, and will there be found such a proportion of the people in the regular habit of attending a house of God. If the number of our churches may be taken as a

test of piety, if the number of our hospitals and asylums may be taken as a gauge of benevolence, if the number of our schools and colleges may be taken as a standard of intelligence, then, more than for its romantic beauty and picturesque position, it bears away the palm from all rival capitals, and sits enthroned and unchallenged as "Queen of Cities." Now I know all that. Yet, as there are scenes in nature where sylvan beauty is associated with features of a stern and savage character, as I have seen a lovely lake, with its gems of islands, lie sleeping under the shadow, while the woodbine, and holly, and evergreen ivy clothed the feet of a mountain which was rent into gloomy gorges, and reared its thunder-riven, naked peaks into the sky, there is much that is vicious amid all the grace, and much that is impious amid all the piety of our city. If that is true of this city, let the public be assured that it is no less true of every large city in the kingdom. Which of them shall say to us, "Stand aside, I am holier than thou?"

I once heard a venerable minister, when he came in the course of his public prayers to ask the blessing of heaven upon our town, pray that God would have mercy upon this great and wicked city. Now I can fancy that the stranger whom we have conducted through its streets on the Sabbath, and who has only mingled in its serious and most select society, would listen with astonishment to such an account of us, either from the pulpit or anywhere else. It gave offence, deep offence, to some who were proud of their native place. Yet, whether the charge excite surprise or offence, this is a wicked as well as a great city. And he heals "the hurt of the daughter of God's-people slightly," he is "a dumb dog that cannot bark," who conceals that fact from either himself or others.

Under a fair and beautiful exterior, there is an extent of corruption, vile corruption, loathsome corruption, which has only to be laid bare to astonish all, and, I believe, to sicken many. Propriety forbids details. Ordinary modesty, not to say sensitive delicacy, would

shrink from them. Otherwise I could raise a curtain, I could reveal that which would make your hair stand on end. Well may godly parents tremble for the virtue of their children, and every holy mother, taking alarm, gather them beneath her wings, as the moor bird does her helpless brood when hawks are screaming in the sky. I tell you who are parents, you who are the guardians of youth, that you have more need to keep an eye on the company and hours of your children, than look to the bolts and bars you trust to for protection against housebreakers and midnight-robbers. We have heard much of these. Alive to what affects the security of their property, the public have been seized with alarm, and houses, if not streets, are barricaded. But there is more in peril than your gold and silver. There is something better worth guarding, and more needing to be guarded, than anything which iron-barred shutters can secure, or watchmen protect. There are more dangerous characters than robbers prowling about our town, and walking unchallenged

on our streets—permitted by our laws to do what they dare not in Paris or Berlin, to pursue their infamous occupation with barefaced, and shameless, and bold effrontery. The sword, which should be a terror to evil-doers, rusts in its sheath. And when vice is allowed so to parade our streets as to interfere with the freedom of virtuous families, and so to establish herself among us, as, by creating the worst of all nuisances, to destroy the property of a neighborhood, surely the substance of liberty is sacrificed to its shadow, and the evil-doer protected at the expense of the good.

Some of us are about to make a new effort for the reclamation of fallen woman, and the protection of such as are willing, Magdalene-like, to bathe Christ's feet with tears, and wash away their deep sins in his blood. As a preliminary step to this Christian enterprise, we have procured accurate statistics of the extent of this great sin and sorrow of our large cities. Of them, I will say nothing more than this, that, while they were read, men held down their heads with shame, or held up their

hands in horror, or burst out into expressions of deep indignation.

By that ravening wolf that wastes our folds, I had seen one and another, and another, and another lamb plucked out of this very flock. I had seen the once fair and promising flowers that I had cultivated in this very garden cast forth, and, as vilest weeds, trodden in the mire of the public streets. I had seen the fall of a daughter—that bitterest of domestic miseries—blanch a mother's head, and, still more terrible to look on, turn a father's heart into stone. I had known how a mother, when we all were sleeping in peace, with weary foot and weeping eyes, had gone, Christ-like, up and down these streets—searching many a den of sin to seek and save her lost one. I had seen enough to make a man exclaim, with Jeremiah, "O! that mine eyes were tears, and mine head a fountain of waters, that I might weep day and night for the daughter of my people!" But never, never had we so much as fancied the extent and horrors of this evil, the number of short-lived victims it de-

vours, the bold daring with which the accursed trade is pursued, the invisible nets that are spread across the path of unsuspecting innocence, the fiendishly-ingenious methods which are plied to snare virtue, what masks of friendship are worn, what cunning arts of apparent kindness resorted to that vice may get the victims within her grasp, and drag them down to hell! I do believe that were the villainy and iniquity that are working and festering here and elsewhere—in every such large city—laid bare before the eyes of public virtue, nothing would restrain its indignation. Men would take the law into their own hands. Men would be a law unto themselves; and by what many might condemn as illegal, but others would applaud as a virtuous outbreak, they would sweep our cities clean of these panderers of vice, and dens of iniquity.

It is not of property, but of virtue, that families are plundered. It is not life, but souls, that are murdered among us. Crimes are done that to my eye cast into the shade the guilt of him who, having through a trade

of murder supplied *subjects* for the dissecting-room, was received on the scaffold by the roar of a maddened crowd, and launched into eternity amid shouts of public indignation. That old legend of a monster, to satisfy whose voracious appetite a city had year by year to sacrifice a number of its virgins, who, amid the lamentations of their mothers and the grief of their kindred, were led away trembling to his bloody den, is no fable here. That monster is amongst us. And if there is no other way of calling forth some champions to do him battle, of rousing the public from their supineness, of stirring up the minister in the pulpit to draw the sword of the Spirit, and the magistrate on the bench to draw the sword of the state, it may be necessary to throw this report out of its present secrecy, and leave it to burst upon the city like a shell.

I am guilty of no exaggeration. I ask you, meanwhile, to believe that—and that, with all our apparent goodness, there lies beneath the surface much which no Christian man could behold, without—like our pure and pitiful

Saviour—weeping over it. I know enough to call upon the young to shun the associate, who is infected with vice, more than the one infected with plague or deadly fever. Keep away from them that are going down to hell, more than from the grasp of a drowning man. “My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother.” “If sinners entice thee, consent thou not.” “Keep thy heart with all diligence.” “Ponder the path of thy feet,” that they may never follow one of whom it is written—“Her feet go down to death, her steps take hold on hell.”

I also know enough to implore parents, most prayerfully, to commit their children to the keeping of an all-present God. Guard them sedulously. Fold them early. Before the night brings out the ravenous wolf, and the wily fox, and the roaring lion, have all your lambs at home. Make it a bright, cheerful home. Mingle firmness with kindness. And from late hours, from dangerous companions, from nightly scenes of pleasure and amusement, more carefully keep your children

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than you bolt door or window against those,
who can but plunder your house of property,
that is of infinitely less value than your
domestic purity, of jewels, infinitely less pre-
cious than your children's souls.

SERMON II.

"He beheld the city, and wept over it."—LUKE XIX. 41.

WITHOUT driver, without hand to curb or guide him, a startled, maddened horse, with snowy foam speckling his mane, and the fire flashing from his heels, was once seen tearing along through a country village. He dragged a cart behind him. A little child was in it, who, every moment in danger of being dashed upon the road, clung to its sides in pale terror. A woman, as it passed, shot from her doorway, like an arrow from the bow-string. With outstretched arms, dishevelled hair, and flying feet, she followed in full pursuit, filling the street with cries—that might have pierced a heart of stone—"Save that child; save that child!" Whereupon a man, who had not humanity enough to join the chase and swell the cry, far less bravery

enough, at his own peril, to throw himself across the path and seize the reins, coolly turned round on her to bid her cease her cries, saying, "Woman, it is not your child." The information was not new to her. She had left all her own safe in their nest at home. Nor did that heartless speech for a moment arrest her step, or still the cry of "Save that child ; save that child !"

In that circumstance we have more than a touching example of the tenderness of a woman's heart. It illustrates the spirit of the gospel. A noble and generous woman ! She was imbued with the large loving-heartedness that is unhappy if others are miserable, that will not eat its own bread and drink its own cup alone, that is not content to be safe without also saving. There, in these outstretched arms, that anxious cry, those feet that hasten to save, you see, standing out in beautiful contrast to selfishness, the broad, wide, warm benevolence of the gospel, the spirit of Calvary, the mind that was in Jesus Christ—and which, let me add, is in all that are Jesus

Christ's. This furnishes a touchstone for testing a religious profession. .

A man, I pray you to observe, may be a true Christian, who falls even into grievous sin. Many a bark with sprung masts, and torn sails, and shattered bulwarks, gains the port. And many a man gets to heaven who has been all but wrecked. Indeed, "the righteous scarcely are saved," and the vessel which has her head laid heavenward, keeping careless watch, and thrown, so to speak, on her beam ends, by some sudden gust of temptation, may all but founder. In Bible story, as well as other records of Christian experience, how many solemn warnings have we to watch and pray; how much that rolls out the loud alarm, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." We do not say that a Christian man cannot fall into sin. Yet it is one thing to fall into sin, it is another to lie in it, to love it, to seek it, to court it, to pursue it, to enjoy it—as it is pursued and enjoyed by those who, in place of rejecting it, "like gravel in the mouth," "roll it as a sweet morsel under their

tongue." It is one thing, being overcome of evil, to be the devil's captive—bewitched, beguiled, caught in a snare and cast into darkness—and another to be a base deserter, a bold soldier, fighting in the ranks of Satan.

Far be it from me to excuse or even palliate those sins in good men which crucify the Lord afresh, and inflict the deepest wounds upon his bleeding side. Yet the sin, which has set loose many a ribald tongue, which they "tell in Gath, and publish in the streets of Askelon," which fills the church with grief, and makes the world ring with scandal, which, as when some shot in battle dismounts a cannon, or explodes a magazine, or cuts down a man of mark, is hailed by the enemy with shouts of triumph, even such a sin may say less against a man's piety, than the love that embraces the lost, and a deep interest in the best welfare of others, say for it. Look at Noah beneath the mantle which filial piety has flung over him. Look at Peter denying his master. Look at the saintly David covered with blushes and confusion, and cowering under the fixed and

eagle eye of him, who points his finger, saying, "Thou art the man!" Such scenes, even such scenes in a man's life, do not present an aspect of character incompatible with a true and genuine piety. But such an aspect is presented by many a decent man who never brought a scandal on religion, yet never beheld the city to weep over it, never spent one anxious thought on any interests but his own, never spared a tear for any losses but his own, never, so be that his own nest was warmly feathered, troubled himself about others' wants, nor cared what came of them, if he accomplished his own selfish ends. The sins of a good man are but the diseases of life—the irregular palpitations of a living heart; but that cold indifference, that unfeeling selfishness—these are the rigidity and frigidity of death.

I remember a remark which once dropped from the lips of an aged minister. The subject of his discourse was our Lord's last sufferings. And when he narrated how they had brought him to Calvary and nailed him on

the tree, and was telling how the impatient thief turned on his cross—a dying man to mock a dying Saviour—he stopped to remark, that while there was almost no sin which a child of God might not fall into, there was one thing which he had never read of a good man doing, and which he believed no good man had ever done or would do—he would never sit in the scorner's chair, nor make a mock of piety. And another such test of real religion this subject presents. It may also be employed to prove the truth or falsehood of our profession. I venture to affirm, that however great his faults may be, no man of God, no man animated by the spirit of Jesus Christ, no child baptized into the nature as well as name of that heavenly Father, who is unwilling that any should perish—no man allied to those angelic beings, who minister to suffering saints, and rejoice in the conversion of the lowest of the lost—no man imbued with the love which, to save the most wicked, most worthless, and most wretched of us, left the Father's bosom to hang in infancy on a

woman's breast, and hang in death on a bloody tree—will refuse to lend me a willing ear, when I lay open the sores and sorrows, and plead for the souls of men. Of too many this may be true:—"They lie upon beds of ivory, and stretch themselves upon their couches, and eat the lambs out of the flock, and the calves out of the midst of the stall; they chant to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music, like David; they drink wine in bowls, and anoint themselves with the chief ointments, but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph." But I cast myself with confidence upon God's people. I resume my subject, and proceed to set forth the sins and sorrows of our cities—fully assured that I shall not meet from lips which the altar-coal has touched, the words with which the murderers of our Lord thrust forth the traitor—"What is that to us? See thou to that."

II. The intemperance of the city—or, to use a plainer term, to call things by their

right names, to be done with sacrificing men's souls and public morals to a spurious delicacy, to make vice as disgusting and detestable as possible, to rub off the paint that conceals the rotten cheek, let me say, in plain broad Saxon, its *Drunkenness*.

Our subject is one for the pulpit. From preachers it claims more notice and warning, more plain denunciation and earnest pleading, than, perhaps, it usually receives. Some might be better pleased were I, instead of conducting them through loathsome scenes, to be their guide into the temple—to show them, in succession, the sublime mysteries of our faith. But what saith the Lord: "Son of Man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel, therefore thou shalt hear the word from my mouth, and warn them from me. When I say unto the wicked man, Thou shalt surely die, if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked man from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thine hand." Again, what saith the Lord: "Set the trumpet to thy

mouth. Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain." Are people concerned for the honor of the temple? How can they so well express this feeling as by attempting with Jesus to purify its courts? Is the Lord, as some think, coming? Let us go forth, like John Baptist—forerunners to prepare his way. Have we asked of them who keep ward and watch on the towers of Zion, "Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?" and got back the startling answer, "The morning cometh and also the night?" The more need have we to abandon all airy speculation, and betake ourselves to the practical work of setting heart and house, town and country, church and state in order. Let us all get ready, and get all things ready for Christ's second coming. Laying aside the telescopes which we had turned in the expected direction, let us gird up our loins, go down into the field of work, make straight what is crooked, and smooth what is rough, and, preparing his way, remove

whatever would offend the eye of our coming King.

The apostles were not content to preach only what are called doctrinal discourses. In the texture both of their sermons and epistles, they wove up doctrine and duty together. These were mingled as the woof and warp of that loom, where the flying shuttle weaves the sail with which men catch the winds of heaven, and impel the bark onwards to her desired haven. We see these inspired preachers coming down to the common business and practical duties of life—down from the throne of God—from the heights of the cross—from regions of such high speculation, that Peter owns himself to have lost sight of Paul, just as in summer day, when watching the lark as she rose from the dewy grass, we have seen her mount up on untiring wing, till she became a mere dark speck upon the blue sky, and then, although her song still came ringing down, vanished from our field of vision. From heights so lofty the men, who were moved by the Holy Ghost, descended to expa-

tiate on the most common topics that belong to practical piety. They taught masters how to rule, and servants how to work. They taught husbands how to love, and children how to obey. They laid down rules for a bishop's table. They no more thought it beneath their dignity to tell young women how to attire their heads and dress their hair, than to warn young men to "flee youthful lusts." They lifted up their warning against the sins of ordinary life. They raised beacons on every quicksand and sunken rock. They buoyed out the channel of salvation. Describing with downright plainness those fruits of the flesh which exclude from the kingdom, they did not sacrifice God's truth, human virtue, and precious souls upon the altar of a false and spurious delicacy. They went in among corruption, like the sunbeam which shows it, but suffers no taint through the contact. Descending from the loftiest to the lowliest subjects, theirs was the course of the eagle, which, now on cloud-cleaving wing, mounts upwards—soaring out of sight—and

now sweeps down to brush the heather, or settle in her rocky nest. Overleaping all the laws of spurious delicacy, theirs was the noble spirit of the Roman. Men placed him at the bar of his country. They charged him with a violation of her laws. Fresh from the fight, covered with the blood of a battle-field where he had led his country's armies to victory, he replied, "I have broken the law, but I have saved the state." And could I, by God's blessing, save a sinner, could I pluck some perishing one from ruin, could I successfully warn that young man or young woman who, all unconscious of their danger, are drawing near the brink of destruction, I would throw delicacy to the winds, saying, I have broken its laws, but I have saved a soul.

With what plainness of speech did Paul warn! with what truth and tenderness did he plead! He looks on sinners as a trembling mother on her rash boy, when hanging half way over some beetling cliff, he stretches down his hand to pluck from the rock its wild and withering flowers. "As my beloved

sons," Paul cries, "I warn you." He exhorts Timothy to rebuke "in season and out of season." He eschews those general denunciations of sin that are as little felt as general confessions of it are; that, like things with broad blunt points, neither pierce the skin nor penetrate the sore. The apostle enters into particulars. One by one, name by name, sin by sin, he writes out, on several occasions, the long black catalogue of prevailing vices. And in these, as if, like the poisoned garment that stuck to Hercules, it could not be plucked from the body of humanity, this vice of drunkenness—the sin, the shame, the weakness of our nation—finds a never failing and prominent place. It is the weakness as well as sin and shame of our nation. The world knows that. Other nations taunt us with that. Nor do scenes at home allow me to forget the strange but stinging remark of a foreigner who said, "It is a blessed thing for the world that you Anglo-Saxons are a drunken race. Such are your powers, and energy, and talent, that otherwise you would have become mas-

ters of the world !” So much for taking up the subject. Now let us look—

1. *To the extent of this vice.*

First, *In our country.* No good cause has ever but suffered from injudicious zeal and extravagant statements. Regard for truth and my very anxiety to see this evil arrested, unite in preventing me from indulging in exaggeration—were it possible here to exaggerate. I say possible to exaggerate; for what flight of fancy, what bold strokes of painting, what graphic powers of description, could convey any adequate idea of the evils and sorrows that march in the train of this direful, and most detestable vice? Standing on the surf-beaten shore, when ocean, lashed by the tempest into foaming rage, was up in her angry might, I have seen a spectacle so grand; and where she couched in the valley, arrayed in a gay robe of summer flowers, I have seen nature so beautiful; and where rattling thunders mingled with the roar of the avalanche, while high above the dark myste-

rious gorge, within which the battle of elements was waging, rose clear and serene untrodden peaks of eternal snow, I have looked upon scenes so sublime, as to pass description. Nor color nor words can convey an adequate idea of them. To be understood they must be visited, to be felt they must be seen.

Incredible as it may appear, this remark is no less true of many regions of sorrow, and starvation, and disease, and vice, and devilry, and death, that the smoke-stained walls of these dingy houses hide from common view. These formed for years the painful field of my labors. Let no man fancy that we select the worst cases, that we present the worst side of the picture before them. Believe me, it is impossible to exaggerate, impossible even truthfully to paint the effect of this vice either on those who are addicted to it, or those who suffer from it—crushed husbands, broken-hearted wives, and most of all, those poor innocent children that are dying under cruelty and starvation, that shiver in their rags upon our streets, that walk the winter snows with

naked feet, and with their matted hair, and hollow cheeks, and sunken eyes, and sallow countenances, glare out on us, wild and savage-like, from these patched and dusty windows. Besides, if the extent of this evil has been exaggerated, it is a fault that may be pardoned. It is a failing that "leans to virtue's side." Perhaps she exaggerates his danger, but who quarrels with the mother, whose affection for her sailor boy keeps her tossing on a sleepless pillow, praying through the long hours of a stormy night, as her busy imagination fancies that in that wild shriek of the fitful wind she hears his drowning cry? When the nursery only has caught fire, and a faithful domestic, plucking the babe from a burning cradle, rushes into your chamber, and makes you leap to the cry—the house is all on fire; will he, that hurries away to save the rest, challenge the exaggeration? It is as natural to earnestness of purpose and depth of feeling, as a blush to shame, or a smile to happiness, or the flash of the eye to anger.

I admit, indeed I assert, that, in regard to

our own division of the island, the extent of this evil has been exaggerated. Not many years ago, a distinguished patriot rose in the Commons' House of Parliament, and mourning over his fatherland—for he had drawn his first breath on this side of the Border—declared that Scotland was the most drunken country, and the Scotch the most drunken nation on the face of the earth. I am well aware that with all the superior privileges which are our boast, we cannot hold up an unabashed and unblushing face before France, or Germany, or Switzerland. In the course of last summer, I spent seven weeks in these countries. I saw Paris at a time of national rejoicing, the population of that gay city all let loose from business to pursue pleasure at their will. If in that mighty crowd there were gloomy looks turned on the royal pomp and serried regiments that conducted to his baptism the infant heir of a throne, which, unlike our Queen's, firmly based on the affections of the people, sits unsteadily on the rim of the wheel of fortune, the eye detected no

drunkard. If some were sullen, all were sober; and that feature characterized also those dangerous quarters of the city, where the lowest classes resided, where rebellions had been hatched, and volcanic revolutions had burst forth—burying throne and altars in a common ruin. I was also in Brussels during three days of prolonged public fêtes. All its people were abroad in the streets, and the throng was swelled by some fifty thousand who had poured into the capital from the various cities of the kingdom. Yet, in these different kingdoms, neither in their mountain hamlets, nor crowded cities, were there presented so many cases of intemperance in these seven weeks, as may be seen almost any day in Edinburgh, or other large city of our island, in seven short hours.

Yet it is not true that Scotland is the most drunken country in the world. This is a misstatement. As a lover of my country, I am anxious to deny it, and still more anxious to deny it, because I see that men have taken occasion from it to sneer at our religion.

They allege, that our strict observance of the Sabbath is the cause of our intemperance. They say, that if we would sanction public amusements, and open our theatres on the Lord's day, we would check this evil, and nurse our people up in habits of sobriety. Much as I value them, I would not defend our Sabbath observances at the expense of truth. I would not blacken other countries to make my own look fair. But the statement is not consistent with fact. The Lapland mother pours strong brandy over the throat of her sucking child. In the northern parts of Europe, among the nations who inhabit its colder regions, deep drinking is as rife as it is here. Shall we cross the channel? In Ireland I saw more well-to-do-like men and women leaving a market town on an ordinary market day with unsteady step, than I ever saw on a similar occasion on this side the Irish channel. Shall we cross the Border? During occasional visits to London, I have seen drunkenness on a scale far more gigantic than during a residence of

twenty years, I ever saw it in the lowest districts of this city. In the charges of the English judges, who has not read how they attribute almost all the crimes of their country, directly or indirectly, to the baneful influences of drink? I have been present in England's high courts of justice, and when panel succeeded panel at the bar, the course of the trials brought out the fact, that the beer-shops were in almost every case connected with the crimes.

This false charge, let me remark, has arisen from circumstances, which are rather creditable to us than otherwise. I will explain that. There is a city in England, which contains a larger population than our own; and yet it appeared from the police reports that it presented three times fewer cases of drunkenness. This seemed to crown them with glory, and cover us with shame. But upon farther inquiry, we found that they had no right to the laurel. There the police conduct the drunkard home, and thus his case does not appear upon record; here, on the other hand, regard-

ed as a public nuisance, deserving no such gentle treatment, he is conducted to the police office, and so gets his case entered in our statistics of crime. Thus, as you will see, our superior strictness made us, as compared with some other cities, appear worse than we really were. Such also has been the effect of our very efforts boldly to expose this evil; with God's blessing resolutely to arrest its progress. Thanks especially to our temperance societies, they have thrown a flood of daylight upon the subject. And be it remembered, that the chamber of him, who has opened the shutters, and let in the sunbeams, and is busy sweeping cobwebs from the wall and dust from the floor, foul as it seems, may be less so than a room more unused to brooms and less fully illuminated with the light of day. We have brought out the evil. We have dragged the monster from his den, for all the world to gaze at him, and hate him, and kill him, if they can.

In standing up for my country, in stating what I believe to be nothing more or less than the truth, where or when, let me ask, did our

Scottish Sabbaths ever present such scenes as those that follow? They appear in evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons. Horrible illustrations of what our religion and country have to suffer from this crime, it is painful, it is loathsome, to read them. Yet he who would cure disease, and save from death, must nerve himself to endure the horrors of the dissecting-room.

A member of the vestry, and a governor of the poor, in the parish of St. Margarets, was asked whether the increase in the number of drinkers had increased beyond the number of the inhabitants. He replies, "Yes; and I think the character of the drinkers has deteriorated! Last Sunday morning, I arose about seven o'clock, and looked from my bed-room at the gin-palace opposite to me. I saw it surrounded with customers; amongst them I saw two coal porters, apparently with women who appeared to be their wives, and a little child, about six or seven years old. These forced their way through the crowd after much struggling; they got to the bar, and came out again

in a short time, one of the women so intoxicated as to be unable to walk; she went against the door-post, and then fell flat on the pavement, with her legs partly in the shop. The three who were with her, attempted to raise her, but they were so intoxicated as to be unable to perform that task; their efforts to perform that were ludicrous, and the doors were opened wide into the shop to admit of the ingress and egress of customers, who passed by laughing at that which appeared to them a most comic scene. After a considerable time they succeeded in raising the woman, but she fell again; they then brought her to the side, and placed her against the door-post, and there she sat, with her head in her bosom, apparently insensible; the little child who was with her came and endeavored to arouse her, by smacking her on the legs and on the body, and on the face, but she appeared quite insensible; the little thing appeared to be the most sensible of the party. During this time, a woman almost in a state of nudity, with a fine infant at her breast, the only dress being its

night shirt, followed by another child about eight years old, an interesting little girl, naked, except a night-shirt, and without either shoes or stockings, followed a wretched looking man into the house, and remained there some time. I saw them struggling through the crowd to get to the bar. They all had their gin; the infant had the first share from the woman's glass; they came back to the outside of the door, and there could hardly stand, but appeared ripe for quarrel. The little child in her arms cried, and the wretched woman beat it most unmercifully."

He states also:—"Last Sunday morning I had occasion to walk through the Broadway a few minutes before eleven o'clock. I found the pavement before every gin-shop crowded; just as church-time approached, the gin-shops sent forth their multitudes, swearing, and fighting, and bawling obscenely; some were stretched on the pavement, insensibly drunk, while every few steps the foot-way was taken up by drunken wretches being dragged to the station house by the police."

The same witness was asked:—Has the habit of drinking among women much increased, so far as your observation extends? He answers:—"I think it has extended, and the children appear to be initiated to the drinking of spirits from their infancy;" and he calls the special attention of the Committee to the fact, "that the poor wretched girls who live by prostitution, and who are the best customers to the gin-shops, die off in about four years." Now mark how that brief course of vice and its terrible end stand out in contrast to the unholy gains of those who feed its fires. This witness states, that, in three gin-shops close by him, "more than twenty thousand pounds is year by year taken for spirits consumed upon the premises: and that within a circle containing a population of 40,000 people, not less than £50,000 is expended on gin alone!" Oh, if that is a frightful vice which eats, like a cancer, into a woman's breast, that is a frightful trade, which, fungus-like, lives upon the corruption of human nature—the decay of our noblest faculties, the death of

our best affections. He is, for himself, a wretched fool, who builds up a fortune out of sin and misery. One blow of death's hand will shatter it, and what will he do when he has to confront all those who accuse him of their ruin—when he stands at the bar of God as ragged and naked as that wretched woman whom first a villain spoiled of her virtue, and threw her away, and next he plunders of her shame and money—casting her forth upon the cold, hard street.

This evidence, no doubt, was given some years ago; but with our own eyes we have seen spectacles of sin and misery in London bad as anything that witness has depicted. Let us hear no more therefore of the strict Sabbaths of Scotland driving our people into the arms of intemperance. It was the fair face of England these loathsome spectacles blotted. They were to be seen in her metropolis, under the shadow of religion's antique and venerable towers, near by the palace of royalty, and in the immediate vicinity of the halls of legislation. While our senators, fired

with the ambition of old Rome, push Britain's conquests to distant lands, and flare up with indignation at the slightest insult offered to her flag, let them learn that these scenes most of all dishonor us. It is neither my pleasure, nor my part, to speak "evil of dignities;" but having regard only to the interests of truth, of humanity, of God's glory and man's good, I will be bold to say, that unless those into whose hands we have committed the affairs of our country, cease to swell the revenues of the state out of the vices of the people, and promptly apply every possible cure to these crying evils, they will peril the existence and betray the best interests of our empire. If conquests are to be pushed abroad, while our deadliest enemies are left to make such havoc at home, our legislators will stand open to the charge of Solomon :—"The eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth." A remark, let me add, not more applicable to the state than to the church, if in seeking to convert the heathen abroad, she forgets the heathen at home.

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Secondly, *Let us look more particularly at the intemperance of our own city.*

She has no occasion to sit proudly on her hills and look down on others. We have cause to thank God for that Act of Parliament by which, in answer to the voice of an all but unanimous people, the drinking-shops of Scotland were closed, and all traffic in intoxicating liquors pronounced illegal, from Saturday night till Monday morning. We give God thanks for that. What we gained, we intend to keep. What we won, we shall resolutely defend. We have no intention of retreating. On the contrary, we desire to see the law of the Sabbath extended to every day of the week, and all shops opened for the mere purposes of drinking shut—shut up, as a curse to the community—as carrying on a trade, not less than the opium-shops of China, incurably pernicious. The evil, which cannot be cured, condemns itself to death.

But, amid the improved aspect of our Sabbaths, we cannot forget that before the Act which I have alluded to was passed, in the

more than forty thousand visits paid on the Lord's day to the drinking shops, we had a fact, terribly symptomatic of the extent and virulence of the disease. Nor can we shut our eyes to week-day scenes. You have only to walk our streets to see how this vice rages far and wide, and goes about them "like a roaring lion, seeking whom it may devour." I should be ashamed to walk some districts of this city with a native of that ancient nation with which we are now at war, and to which, God grant that we may soon be reconciled. "The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God;" and who would not rather see our fleets with flowing sails approach these distant shores to land a freight of merchandise, Bibles, and messengers of peace, than cannon, and serried regiments, and other armaments of war? With a pagan from any part of that vast empire, but one which our opium-trade and greed of gain had demoralized, I say that I should be afraid to find myself in many districts of this city of colleges, and churches, and hospitals and benevolent

societies, and people of high Christian worth and unquestionable piety.

Amid the idle groups of bloated women, and half-naked children, and wrecks of men, filling up almost every close-mouth and foot of filthy stair, with our path crossed by some reeling drunkard, who launches himself into the common sewer, with so many shops under Government license, turning health into disease, decency into tattered rags, love into estrangement or bitter hatred, young beauty into loathsomeness, woman's natural modesty into loud and coarse effrontery, mothers' milk into poison, mothers' hearts into stone, and the image of God into something baser than a brute; how could I look that sober, upright pagan in the face, and ask him to become a Christian? I must be dumb, lest he should turn round on me to ask:—Are these Christians? Be these the fruits of Christianity? I would repel the charge. But what if he should follow it up with a blow less easy to parry? Pointing up to those here who are rolling in wealth, or enjoying the abundant

comforts of their homes, or the ordinances of their worship, he might next ask :—What are these Christians doing? What do they do to save their fellow-creatures from miseries that move a pagan to tears? What to save them from crimes unpractised by those whom you call the followers of the false prophet, by us to whose distant land you send your missionaries to turn us from our fathers' idols? What could I say? How would I look? With what answer could I meet the withering sarcasm :—"Physician, heal thyself?"

But let us leave the lowest class and rise into a higher region. Not that it would alter my position or abate my zeal if I believed that it was none but the lowest of the low who fell victims to this vice. They are our brethren. They shiver in the cold, and pine under hunger, as well as we. They have feelings, sensitive to wrong and pain, as well as we. They have heart-strings to be broken, as well as we. They have souls to be saved, as well as we—souls as precious and priceless as our own. A diamond is a diamond whether it lies buried

in a dust heap, or flashes on beauty's finger, or is set in a golden crown. I hold a beggar's soul to be as valuable as a king's; and that he who dies in a hovel, goes on the same footing before a God in judgment, as the hero, whose death has thrown a nation into mourning, and who is borne to the tomb, through crowded streets, with the honors and parade of a public funeral.

Go not away, I pray you, under the delusion, that like a fog-bank which lies thick and heavy on the valley, when heights are clear, and hill tops are beaming in the morning sun, intemperance is confined only to the lowest stratum of society. I know the contrary. Much improved as are the habits of the upper and middle classes—and we thank God for that, extending as that improvement has done to those who stand beneath them in the social pyramid—and we bless God also for that, and hoping that this improvement, like water percolating a bed of sand, will sink down till it reaches and purifies the lowest stratum, we have met this vice in all classes of society. It

has cost many a servant her place, and—still greater loss—ruined her virtue. It has broken the bread of many a tradesman. It has wrecked the fortunes of many a merchant. It has spoiled the coronet of its lustre, and sunk rank into contempt. It has sent respectability to hide its head in a poor-house, and presented scenes in luxurious drawing-rooms, which have furnished laughter to the scullions in the kitchen.

But it has done worse things than break the staff of bread, lower rank, wreck fortunes, and crown wealth with thorns. Most accursed vice! What hopes so precious that it has not withered, what career so promising that it has not arrested, what heart so tender, what temper so fine, that it has not destroyed, what things so noble and sacred that it has not blasted? Touched by its hell-fire flame the laurel crown has been changed into ashes on the head of mourning genius, and, the wings of the poet scorched by it, he who once played in the light of sun-beams and soared aloft into the skies, has basely crawled in the dust. Par-

alysing the mind, even more than the body, it has turned the noblest intellect into drivelling idiocy. Not awed by dignity, it has polluted the ermine of the judge. Not scared away by the sanctity of the temple, it has defiled the pulpit. In all these particulars, I speak what I know. I have seen it cover with a cloud, or expose to deposition from the office and honors of the holy ministry, no fewer than ten clergymen, with some of whom I have sat down at the table of the Lord, and all of whom I numbered in the rank of acquaintances or friends.

The frightful extent of this vice, however, is perhaps most brought out by one melancholy fact. There are few families amongst us so happy as not to have had some one near and dear to them either in imminent peril—hanging over the precipice—or the slave of intemperance, altogether “sold unto sin.” Considering the depravity of human nature, and the temptations to which our customs and circumstances expose us, that fact, however melancholy and full of warning, does not as-

tonish us. But, to see a father or mother, to see a brother or sister venturing on the edge of a whirlpool, in whose devouring, damning vortex they themselves have seen one whom they loved engulfed, does fill us with astonishment. I knew a mother once, who saw her only son drowned before her eyes. Years came and went ere she could calmly look upon the ocean, or hear without pain the roar of the billows where her boy was lost. How many have a better or rather a bitterer cause for hating the sight of the bowl! Considering how many are lost—drowned there, I do wonder that so few Christian, or no Christian, but loving parents, candidly consider the question, whether it be not their duty to train up their children according to the rule, "Taste not, touch not, handle not." I have wondered most of all to see a father indulging in the cup that had been poison, and death to his son. Why does he not throw it away—cast it from him with horror! Taking the knife, red with the blood of his child—making sure that it shall be the death of none else—why does he

not fling it after the lost one—down, down into the depths of hell?

Standing amid havoc and ruins, with so many in our neighborhoods, and in our churches, whom this vice has utterly wrecked, what prayer so suitable as this:—"O God! lift up thy feet unto the perpetual desolations! Thine enemies roar in the midst of thy congregations. They break down the carved work thereof with axes and with hammers. They have cast fire into thy sanctuary. They have defiled the dwelling-place of thy name. O God! how long shall the adversary reproach? Shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever? Have respect unto thy covenant! The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of horrid cruelty. Forget not the congregation of thy poor for ever. Arise, O Lord, and plead the cause that is thine own."

What, now, although the evil may have been exaggerated? It has been alleged that not less than Sixty Millions of money are spent year by year on intoxicating stimulants

within the United Kingdom. Reduce the sum by one-half, let it be but Thirty, and apart altogether from the ruin it works in so many cases on all that is good, and noble, and blessed, and beautiful, and holy, how great a waste! Are there no hungry ones to feed, no naked to clothe, no orphans to adopt, no unhappy children left uncared for and untaught, no favorable outlets for our money on the heathenism of home or foreign fields? There are. And when the poor are starving, when souls are perishing, when we are straitened for want of funds to supply the gospel at home, or send missionaries to tell the heathen world of Jesus and his love, how shall we face a day of judgment—we who spend a sum equal to half the whole revenue of the British empire on what is in all cases a luxury, in most cases an injury, and in many a most fatal indulgence? Before we are summoned into the Master's presence, it is well to be thinking how we are to meet the demand, "Give an account of thy stewardship."

Again, it has been stated, that through the

direct and indirect effects produced by these stimulants, Sixty thousand lives are annually lost. Reduce that also by one-half, and what a quotient remains ! Thirty thousand human lives offered in annual sacrifice at the bloody shrine of this idol ! Death is bitter enough in any circumstances to the bereaved. However precious our comforts be, all memory of the dead is more or less painful. We put out of sight the toys of the little hands that are mouldering in the silent grave. The picture of the dear one, whose eyes our fingers have closed, and whose face the shroud has covered, hangs veiled upon the wall. The remembrance of the loved and lost will throw on life's brightest scenes the cold shadow of a cloud, which discharges its burden of grief sometimes in a few drops, sometimes in a shower of tears. But over how many of these thirty thousand deaths is there the mourning that has no hope ! What incurable wounds have they inflicted ! What sad memories have they left ! They talk of war ! What is war to that ? Give me her bloody

bed, bury me or mine in a soldier's rather than in a drunkard's grave! Innocent children, killed off by cold and hunger, slowly starved to death—coffins that hold broken hearts—woman's remorse for her virtue lost, gnawing like a vulture at life's quivering vitals—poor, pitiable wretches, with palsied hands and shrivelled limbs, in loop-holed poverty, who would give the world to be able, as in better and bygone days, to love their wives and bless their children, and enjoy the esteem of their neighbors, sinking into death by inches, or staggering at a sudden call up to the bar of judgment! Thirty thousand such cases, year by year, in this kingdom! Than that, give me rather the battle-field. With a good cause to fight for, and bugles sounding the assault, give me the red rush of gallent men who dash across the lines of death, and leaping in at every breach and embrasure, strike for the liberties of man—falling with their mother's Bible in their breast, a mother's and Jesus' name mingled on their dying lips! "No drunkard shall

inherit the kingdom of God." But of those who sleep in Jesus, whether they died with gentle and holy voices in their ear, or amid the crash of musketry and roar of canon—"I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

SERMON III.

"When he beheld the city, he wept over it."—LUKE xix. 41.

THERE is a remarkable phenomenon to be seen on certain parts of our own coast. Strange to say, it proves, notwithstanding such expressions as the stable and solid land, that it is not the land but the sea which is the stable element. On some summer day, when there is not a wave to rock her, nor breath of wind to fill her sail or fan a cheek, you launch your boat upon the waters, and, pulling out beyond lowest tide mark, you idly lie upon her bows to catch the silvery glance of a passing fish, or watch the movements of the many curious creatures that travel the sea's sandy bed, or, creeping out of their rocky homes, wander its tangled mazes. If the traveller is surprised to find a deep-sea shell embedded in the marbles of a mountain peak, how great is

your surprise to see beneath you a vegetation foreign to the deep ! Below your boat, submerged many feet beneath the surface of the lowest tide, away down in these green crystal depths, you see no rusting anchor, no mouldering remains of some shipwrecked one, but in the standing stumps of trees you discover the mouldering vestiges of a forest, where once the wild cat prowled, and the birds of heaven, singing their loves, had nestled and nursed their young. In counterpart to those portions of our coast where sea-hollowed caves, with sides the waves have polished, and floors still strewn with shells and sand, now stand high above the level of the strongest stream-tides, there stand these dead decaying trees—entombed in the deep. A strange phenomenon, which admits of no other explanation, than this, that there the coast line has sunk beneath its ancient level.

Many of our cities present a phenomenon as melancholy to the eye of a philanthropist, as the other is interesting to a philosopher, or geologist. In their economical, educational,

moral, and religious aspects, certain parts of this city bear palpable evidence of a corresponding subsidence. Not a single house, nor a block of houses, but whole streets, once from end to end the abodes of decency, and industry, and wealth, and rank, and piety, have been engulfed. A flood of ignorance, and misery, and sin, now breaks and roars above the top of their highest tenements. Nor do the old stumps of a forest, still standing up erect beneath the sea-wave, indicate a greater change, a deeper subsidence, than the relics of ancient grandeur, and the touching memorials of piety which yet linger about these wretched dwellings, like evening twilight on the hills—like some traces of beauty on a corpse. The unfurnished floor, the begrimed and naked walls, the stifling, sickening atmosphere, the patched and dusty window—through which a sunbeam, like hope, is faintly stealing, the ragged, hunger-bitten, and sad-faced children, the ruffian man, the heap of straw where some wretched mother, in muttering dreams, sleeps off last night's debauch, or

lies unshrouded and uncoffined in the ghastliness of a hopeless death, are sad scenes. We have often looked on them. And they appear all the sadder for the restless play of fancy. Excited by some vestiges of a fresco-painting that still looks out from the foul and broken plaster, the massive marble rising over the cold and cracked hearth-stone, an elaborately carved cornice too high for shivering cold to pull it down for fuel, some stucco flowers or fruit yet pendant on the crumbling ceiling, fancy, kindled by these, calls up the scenes and actors of other days—when beauty, elegance, and fashion graced these lonely halls, and plenty smoked on groaning tables, and where these few cinders, gathered from the city dust-heap, are feebly smouldering, hospitable fires roared up the chimney.

But there is that in and about these houses which bears witness of a deeper subsidence, a yet sadder change: Bent on some mission of mercy, you stand at the foot of a dank and filthy stair. It conducts you to the crowded rooms of a tenement, where—with the excep-

tion of some old decent widow who has seen better days, and when her family are all dead, and her friends are all gone, still clings to God and her faith in the dark hour of adversity and amid the wreck of fortune—from the cellar-dens below to the garrets beneath the roof-tree, you shall find none either reading their Bible, or even with a Bible to read. Alas! of prayer, of morning and evening psalms, of earthly or heavenly peace, it may be said that the place that once knew them, knows them no more. But before you enter thee door-way, raise your eyes to the stone above it. Dumb, it speaks of other and better times. Carved in Greek or Latin, or our own mother tongue, you decipher such texts as these:—"Peace be to this house." "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." "We have a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." "Fear God;" or this, "Love your neighbor." Like the mouldering remnants of a forest that once resounded with the melody of birds, but hears nought now save

the angry dash or melancholy moan of breaking waves, these vestiges of piety furnish a guage which enables us to measure how low in these dark localities the whole stratum of society has sunk.

Now there are forces in nature which, heaving up the crust of our earth, may convert the sea bed again into forest or corn land. At this moment these forces are in active operation. Working slowly, yet with prodigious power, they are now raising the coasts of Sweden in the old world and of Chili in the new. And who knows but these subterranean agencies, elevating our own coasts, may yet restore verdure to those deep sea sands—giving back to the plough its soil, to waving pines their forest land. And thus on our shores, redeemed from the grasp of the ocean in some future era, golden harvests may fall to the reaper's song, and tall forests to the woodman's axe. We know not whether this shall happen. But I do know that there is a force at work in this world—gentle, yet powerful—commonly slow in action, but always

sure in its results, which, mightier than volcanic fires, pent-up vapor, or rocking earthquake, is adequate to raise the most sunken masses of society, and restore the lowest and longest neglected districts of our cities to their old level—to set them on the platform even of a higher Christianity.

Can these people ever be raised? Can those “dry bones live?” “Where is the Lord God of Elijah?” are questions, distressing questions, which, when worn and weary, and disappointed, and cast down, and heart-sick, we have been often tempted to ask. Of such times, we could say with David:—“We had fainted, unless we had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.” But this voice of God came sounding down from Heaven, saying:—“Though ye have lain among the pots, yet ye shall be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold.” When ready to sink under a sense of our own feebleness, it said to us:—“The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels; the Lord

is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place." To the question, Can these lost ones be recovered? the answer came in these brave, and bold, and cheerful terms:—"I will bring again from Bashan; I will bring my people again from the depths of the sea, that thy foot may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies, and the tongue of thy dogs in the same." And, as he stood on the heights of inspiration, looking far away into distant time, and commanding an extent of prospect hid from common eyes, we heard the prophet announce the approaching of the promised event, a glorious gospel change:—"They have seen thy goings, O God; even the goings of my King in the sanctuary. The singers went before, the players on instruments followed after; among them were the damsels playing on timbrels. There is little Benjamin with the ruler, the princes of Judah with their council, the princes of Zebulon and the princes of Naphtali. Thy God hath commanded thy strength. Strengthen, O God, that which thou hast wrought for

us. Sing unto God, ye kingdoms of the earth
O sing praises unto the Lord."

Yes. To put new vigor into his sinking energies, a man has only to "remember the years of the right hand of the Most High." How does the gospel of Jesus Christ, crowned with triumphs, point her sceptre not to families, nor hamlets, nor cities, but whole nations, raised from the lowest barbarism and the basest vices!

We cannot despair so long as we do not forget, that the power of God, and the wisdom of God, and the grace of God, have nothing to do within our shores which they have not done already. Are our lapsed classes rude and uncultivated, ignorant and vicious? So were our forefathers, when Christianity landed on this island. She took possession of it in Jesus' name, and conquered bold savages, whom the Romans could never subdue, by the mild yet mighty power of the gospel. God's "hand is not shortened that it cannot save, nor is his ear heavy that it cannot hear." Therefore, whatever length of time may be re-

quired to evangelize our city masses, however long we may be living before the period when a "nation shall be born in a day," whatever trials of patience we may have to endure, whatever tears we may have to shed over our cities, our tears are not such as Jesus wept, when he beheld Jerusalem.

No. Jerusalem was sealed to ruin—doomed beyond redemption. Our brethren, our cities are not so. We have not to mourn as those who have no hope. As on a summer day I have seen the sky at once so shine and shower, that every rain-drop was changed by sunbeams into a falling diamond, so hopes mingle here with fears, and the promises of the gospel shed sun-light on pious sorrows. Weep we may ; weep we should—weep and work, weep and pray. But ever let our tears be such as Jesus shed beside the tomb of Lazarus, when, while weeping, groaning, he bade the bystanders roll away the stone—anticipating the moment when the grave at his command would give up its dead, and Lazarus be folded, a living brother, in the arms that, four days ago,

had swathed his corpse. Be such our tears and anticipations. Sustained by them we shall work all the better ; and all the sooner shall our heavenly Father embrace the most wretched of these wretched outcasts. Faith may be cast down, but cannot be destroyed. There is no reason, because we are "perplexed," ever to "despair." Black as the prospect looks, the cloud presents one aspect to the world, and another to the Christian. I stand on the side of it that lies next the sun. There, with the sun shining at my back and the black cloud in my eye, I see a radiant bow which spans its darkness, and reveals in heavenly colors mercy to a fallen world. "It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." With the eye of faith fixed on that, we resume our work, and proceed still further to lay bare the state of the city—its sorrows for Christian balm, its sins for Christian cure.

We have turned your attention to the extent of intemperance, let us now

Secondly, *Attend to the effects of this vice.*

The Spartans, a brave, and, although heathens, in many respects a virtuous people, held intemperance in the deepest abhorrence. When Christian parents initiate their children in drinking habits, and—as we have seen and wondered at—teach them to carry their glass to infant lips, copy whom they may, the wise old Spartans are not their model. They were not more careful to train the youth of their country to athletic exercises, and from their boyhood and almost their mothers' breasts to “endure hardship as good soldiers” of Sparta, than to rear them up in habits of strictest, sternest temperance. It formed a regular branch of their national education. Why should it, not of ours? It would be an incalculable blessing to the community. It would do incalculably more to promote domestic comfort, to guard the welfare of families, and secure the public good, than other branches that, while they go to improve the taste and polish the mind, put no real pith or power into the man. Well, once a year these Greeks

assembled their slaves, and, having compelled them to drink to intoxication, they turned them out—all reeling, staggering, besotted, brutalized—into a great arena, that the youths who filled its benches might go home from this spectacle of degradation to shun the wine-cup, and cultivate the virtues of sobriety. Happy country! thrice happy land! where drunkenness was to be seen but once a year, and formed but an annual spectacle. Alas! we have no need to employ such unjustifiable means even for so good an end! We do not require to get up any annual show, from the pulpit to tell, or on the stage of a theatre to represent, its accursed, and direful, and disgusting effects. The lion is daily ravaging on our streets. He goes about “seeking whom he may devour.”

Once a year, indeed, when church-courts meet, our city may present a spectacle which fools regard with indifference, but wise men with compassion and fear. A pale and haggard man, bearing the title of “Reverend,” stands at the bar of his church. Not daring

to look up, he bends there with his head buried in his hands, blushes on his face, his lips quivering, and a hell raging, burning within him, as he thinks of home, a broken-hearted wife, and the little ones so soon to leave that dear sweet home, to shelter their innocent heads where best, all beggared and disgraced, they may. "Ah, my brother" there! And ah, my brethren here, learn to "watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation." See there the issue of all a mother's anxieties, and a father's self-denying and parsimonious toil, to educate their promising, studious boy. In this deep darkness has set for ever a brilliant college career. Alas! what an end to the solemn day of ordination, and the bright day of marriage, and all those Sabbaths when an affectionate people hung on his eloquent lips! Oh! if this sacred office, if the constant handling of things divine, if hours of study spent over the word of God, if frequent scenes of death, with their most awful and sobering solemnities, if the irremediable ruin into which degradation from the holy office plunges a

man and his house along with him, if the unspeakable heinousness of this sin in one who held the post of a sentinel, and was charged with the care of souls—if these do not fortify and fence us against excess, then, in the name of God, “let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.” You are confident in your strength, so was he. You can use without abusing, so once could he. I tell you I have seen ministers of the gospel charged by fame, dragged to the bar of their church, and degraded before the world as drunkards, whom once I would have as little expected to fall as I expect some of you—as you believe it possible that this vice shall yet degrade me from the pulpit, and cause my children to blush at mention of their father’s name. Such cases are trumpet-tongued. Their voice sounds the loudest warning. In such a fall we hear the crash of a stately tree. Leave an ungodly world—deaf, stone-deaf to the voice of Providence—to quaff their cups, and make the fall of ministers “the song of drunkards;” leave them to say that all religion is hypocrisy, and

see, in such a case, but the dropping of a mask from falsehood's face. Let that which emboldens them in sin teach you to stand in awe. For it seems to me as if, disturbed in his grave by the shock of such an event, the old prophet, wrapped like Samuel in his mantle shroud, had left the dead to cry in the ears of all the living, who regard with indifference the fall of a minister, "Howl, fir-trees, for the cedar is fallen."

On leaving a church-court, where he has seen so strange and dreadful a spectacle as a man of cultivated mind, a man of literary habits, a man of honorable position, a man of sacred character, sacrifice all,—the cause of religion, the bread of his family, the interests of his children, the happiness of his wife, his character, his soul,—all, to this base indulgence, no man, after such a terrible proof of the might and mastery of this tyrant vice, will be astonished at anything he may encounter in our streets. Yet if the soul of Paul was "stirred within him,"—stirred to its deepest depths,—when he saw the idolatry of Athens,

I think that he who can walk from this neighboring castle to yonder palace, nor groan in spirit, must have a heart about as hard as the pavement that he walks on. The degradation of humanity, the ragged poverty, the squalid misery, the suffering childhood, the pining, dying infancy, oh, how do these obliterate all the romance of the scene, and make the most picturesque street in Christendom one of the most painful to travel. They call the street in Jerusalem, along which tradition says that a bleeding Saviour bore his cross, the *Via Dolorosa*; and I have thought that our own street was baptized in the sorrows of as mournful a name. With so many countenances that have misery stamped on them as plain as if it were burned in with a red-hot iron—hunger staring at us out of these hollow eyes—drink-palsied men, drink-blotched and bloated women—sad and sallow infants who pine away into slow death, with their weary heads lying so pitifully on the shoulders of some half de-humanized woman—this poor little child, who never smiles, without shoe or stocking

on his ulcered feet, shivering, creeping, limping along with the bottle in his emaciated hand, to buy a parent drink with the few pence that, poor hungry creature, he would fain spend on a loaf of bread, but dare not—the whole scene is like the roll of the prophet, “written within and without, lamentations, mourning, and woe.” How has it wrung our heart to see a poor ragged boy looking greedily in at a window on the food he has no one to give him, and dare not touch,—to watch him, as he alternately lifted his naked feet, lest they should freeze to the icy pavement. He starves in the midst of abundance. Neglected among a people who would take more pity on an ill-used horse or a dying dog, he is a castaway upon the land. Of the throngs that pass heedlessly by him to homes of comfort, intent on business or on pleasure, there is no one cares for him. Poor wretch! O if he knew a Bible which none has taught him, how might he plant himself before us, and bar our way to church or prayer-meeting, saying, as he fixed on us an imploring eye, “Pure re-

ligion and undefiled before God" is to feed me—is to clothe these naked limbs—is to fill up these hollow cheeks—is to pour the light of knowledge into this darkened soul—is to save me—is not to go to house of God or place of prayer, but first coming with me to our miserable home, "to visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction, and keep thy garments unspotted from the world."

You can test the truth of these statements. You have only to walk along the street to verify them. Yet bad as it looks, and bad as it is, the street reveals not half the evil. I know that some look with suspicion upon our statements. They doubt whether matters below are so bad as we report. They insinuate that surely we are exaggerating existing evils. Well, there is nothing more easy, although there might be many things more noble, than to lie beneath bright skies, and amid gay company, and on a flowery sward, and dismiss with an incredulous smile the claims of suffering humanity. It were more like a man and a Christian to throw yourself into

the bucket, seize the chain, go down into the pit and put the matter to the proof. We invite you to do that which will rudely dissipate every doubt, and bring you up, a better and wiser man, to say with Sheba's Queen, "The half was not told me." Meanwhile, come along with me, while I again travel over some bygone scenes.

Look there! In that corpse you see the cold, dead body of one of the best and godliest mothers it was ever our privilege to know. She had a son. He was the stay of her widowhood—so kind, so affectionate, so loving. Some are taken away from the "evil to come;" laid in the lap of mother earth, safe beneath the grave's green sod, they hear not and heed not the storm that rages above. Such was not her happy fortune. She lived to see that son a disgrace, and all the promises of his youth blighted and gone. He was drawn into habits of intemperance. On her knees she pleaded with him. On her knees she prayed for him. How mysterious are the ways of Provi-

dence! She did not live to see him changed; and with such thorns in her pillow, such daggers, planted by such a hand, in her heart, she could not live. She sank under these griefs, and died of a broken heart. We told him so. With bitter, burning tears he owned it; charging himself with his mother's death—confessing himself a mother's murderer. Crushed with sorrow, and all alone, he went to see the body. Alone, beside that cold, dead, unrepenting mother, he knelt down and wept out his terrible remorse. After a while he rose. Unfortunately—how unfortunate that a spirit bottle should have been left there—his eye fell on the old tempter. You have seen the iron approach the magnet. Call it spell, call it fascination, call it anything bad, demoniacal, but as the iron is drawn to the magnet, or as a fluttering bird, fascinated by the burning eye and glittering skin of the serpent, walks into its envenomed, expanded jaws, so was he drawn to the bottle. Wondering at his delay, they entered the room; and now the bed holds two bodies

—a dead mother, and her dead-drunk son. What a sight! what a humbling, horrible spectacle! And what a change from those happy times, when night drew her peaceful curtains around the same son and mother—he, a sweet babe, sleeping, angel-like, within her loving arms! “How is the gold become dim, the most fine gold changed!”

Or look there. The bed beside which you have at other visits conversed and prayed with one who, in the very bloom and flower of youth, was withering away under a slow decline—is empty. The living need it; and so its long, and spent, and weary tenant lies now, stretched out in death, on the top of two rude chests beside the window. And as you stand by the body—contemplating it—in that pallid face lighted up by a passing sun-gleam you see, along with lingering traces of no common beauty, the calmness and peace which were her latter end. But in this hot, sultry, summer weather, why lies she there uncoffined? Drink has left us to do that last office for the dead. Her father—how unworthy the name

of father—when his daughter pled with him for his soul, pled with him for her mother, pled with him for her little sister, had stood by her dying pillow to damn her—fiercely damning her to her face. He has left his poor, dead child to the care of others. With the wages he retains for drink, he refuses to buy that lifeless form a coffin and a grave!

Or look there. You have found a young man, the victim of an incurable malady, sinking into the tomb. Dying is hard enough work amid all the comforts which wealth, and kindness, and piety can command; but in that winter time, with the frosty wind blowing through the broken panes, he is shivering while he seeks in the Bible its precious comforts; and how much his body is emaciated is too plainly visible beneath that single threadbare coverlet. You could not have stood that; no more could we. And where, at our next visit, are the warm comforts charity had provided? They have gone for drink! Gone for drink! For such purpose, what incarnate demons have plucked

the blankets from that wasted form—steeling their iron hearts against his cries, his struggles, his unavailing tears? Accursed vice! that can sink man beneath the brutes that perish. The barbarous deed was done by a father's hand! That father, instigated and aided by her who had suckled him on her breast, a breast twice withered—by worse than age, deformed and dried up!

Did I say sinks man beneath the brutes that perish? It is a libel on creation to speak of a drunkard as a brute. The bear, when she refuses to desert her cub, when she makes the most daring, desperate efforts to protect her offspring, when, rearing herself on her hind feet, she stands up growling to face the hunter, and offer her shaggy bosom to his spear, extorts our admiration; as does the little creature which, when the spear is buried in a mother's heart, leaps on her dead body, and, giving battle to the dogs, attempts bravely, though vainly to defend it. Look at this case, and that. How beautiful is nature, how base is sin! Dr. Kane tells a story of a savage

man in those arctic regions, where God has poured such affection into the bosom of the fiercest animals, which excites our pity. Noluk, when all other families in the time of famine had fled from their sick, remained faithful to his wife. She was dying. From waging fierce battle with the monsters of the deep, scaling the slippery iceberg, leaping the cracks of the ice-floe, homeward over the snowy wastes he drove his sledge each night, with food for her. The evening of his last visit arrives. He approaches the rude stone-hut, looks in, and through a window sees his wife a corpse, and his infant son sucking at her frozen breast. Instinct moved him to enter, pluck away the child, and make a daring effort to save its life and his own. But the burden of a sucking babe, the pressing fears of famine, these mastered parental affection; and, claiming our pity for the grief that stood in his eye and wrung his heart, he turned his dogs southward, nor crossed the threshold.

But what emotions do the cases I have told

you of awaken? To be matched by many and surpassed by some that I could tell—samples of the stock, what passion can they, what passion ought they to move, but the deepest indignation? Nor would I, however fiercely it may run, seek to stem the flood. The deeper it flows, the higher it rises, the stronger it swells and rolls, so much the better. I would not seek to stem, but to direct it—directing it not against the victims, but against the vice.

I pray you do not hate the drunkard; he hates himself. Do not despise him; oh, he cannot sink so low in your opinion as he is sunk in his own. Your hatred and contempt may rivet, but will never rend his chains. Lend a kind hand to pluck him from the mire. With a strong hand shatter that bowl—remove the temptations which, while he hates, he cannot resist. Hate, abhor, tremble at his sin. And for pity's sake, for God's sake, for Christ's sake, for humanity's sake, rouse yourselves to the question, What can be done? Without heeding others—whether they follow or whether they stay—rushing down to the

beach, throw yourself into the boat, push away, and bend on the oar, like a man, to the wreck. Say, I will not stand by and see my fellow-creatures perish. They are perishing. To save them I will do anything. What luxury will I not give up? What indulgence will I not abstain from? What customs, what shackles of old habits will I not break, that these hands may be freer to pluck the drowning from the deep? God my help, his word my law, the love of his Son my ruling motive, I shall never balance a poor personal indulgence against the good of my country and the welfare of mankind. Brethren, such resolutions, such high, and holy, and sustained, and self-denying efforts, the height of this evil demands.

Before God and man, before the church and the world, I impeach Intemperance. I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls. In this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the word of God and the liberties of true religion, I charge it as the cause—whatever be their source elsewhere—of almost all the pov-

erty, and almost all the crime, and almost all the misery, and almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion, that disgrace and afflict the land. "I am not mad, most noble Festus. I speak the words of truth and soberness." I do in my conscience believe that these intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill-tops—engulphing a world, of which but eight were saved. As compared with other vices, it may be said of this, "Saul has slain his thousands, but David his tens of thousands."

3. *Consider what cure we should apply to this evil.*

The grand and only sovereign remedy for the evils of this world is the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. I believe that. There is no man more convinced of that than I am. But he rather hinders than helps the cause of religion who shuts his eyes to the fact, that, in curing souls, as in curing bodies, many things

may be important as auxiliaries to the remedy, which cannot properly be considered as remedies. In the day of his resurrection Lazarus owed his life to Christ; but they that day did good service, who rolled away the stone. They were allies and auxiliaries. And to such in the battle which the gospel has to wage with this monster vice, allow me in closing this discourse to direct your attention. And I remark—

First, *That the legislature may render essential service in this cause.*

This is an alliance between church and state which no man could quarrel with. Happy for our country, if by such help, the state would thus fulfil to the church—the woman of prophecy—this apocalyptic vision :—“And the serpent cast out of his mouth, water as a flood, after the woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood. And the earth helped the woman. And the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth ”

Many people feel no sympathy with the

sufferings of the lowest class. They are not hard-hearted ; but engrossed with their own affairs, or, raised far above them in social position, they are ignorant of their temptations, and trials. Therefore they talk ignorantly about them ; and seldom more so than when they repudiate all attempts of the legislature by restrictive Acts of Parliament to abate, if not abolish, this evil. They have their remedies. Some plead for better lodgings and sanitary measures ; which we also regard as highly valuable. Some put their faith in education—an agent, the importance of which, to the rising generation, it is impossible to over-estimate. Some seem to have no confidence in anything but the preaching of the gospel. To one or other of these, or the combined influence of them all, they trust for the cure of drunkenness—repudiating and deprecating all legislative interference. Now, I should like as much as they to see the very lowest of our people so elevated in their tastes, with minds so cultivated, and hearts so sanctified, that they could resist the temptations which on

every hand beset them. But thousands, tens of thousands, are unable to do so. They must be helped with crutches till they have acquired the power to walk. They must be fenced round with every possible protection until they are "rooted and grounded in the love of God." In the country I have often seen a little child, with her sun-browned face and long golden locks, sweet as any flower she pressed beneath her naked foot, merry as any bird that sung from bush or brake, driving the cattle home; and with fearless hand controlling the sulky leader of the herd, as with armed forehead and colossal strength he quailed before that slight image of God. Some days ago, I saw a different sight—such a child, with hanging head, no music in his voice, nor blush but that of shame upon his cheek, leading home a drunken father along the public street. The man required to be led, guided, guarded. And into a condition hardly less helpless large masses of our people have sunk. I don't wonder that they drink.

Look at their unhappy and most trying cir-

cumstances. Many of them are born with a propensity to this vice. They suck it in with a mother's milk; for it is a well-ascertained fact that other things are hereditary besides cancer, and consumption, and insanity. The drunken parent transmits to his children a proneness to his fatal indulgence. The foul atmosphere which many of them breathe, the hard labor by which many of them earn their bread, produce a prostration which seeks in stimulants something to rally the system, nor will be debarred from their use by any prospect of danger, or experience of a corresponding reaction. With our improved tastes, our books, our recreations, our domestic comforts, we have no adequate idea of the temptations to which the poor are exposed, and from which it is the truest kindness to protect them. They are cold, and the glass is warmth. They are hungry, and drink is food. They are miserable, and there is laughter in the flowing cup. They are sunk in their own esteem, and the bowl or the bottle surrounds the drunkard with a bright-colored halo of self-respect, and,

so long as the fumes are in his brain, he feels himself a man. "They drink to forget their poverty, and remember their misery no more."

Such indeed has been the only training, such are the physical, economical, moral, and religious conditions of large masses of the people, that their safety lies, not in resisting temptation, but escaping it. None know that better than themselves. How would thousands hail and bless the day, which, shutting up the drinking-shops, would preserve them from temptations which are their ruin, and to which they at length passively yield themselves; although, as one said, they know their doors to be the way to hell. Yet not passively, until this fatal pleasure has paralyzed the mind more even than the body. Many struggle hard to overcome this passion. There is a long and terrible fight between the man and the serpent that has him in his coils; between the love of wife and children and the love of drink. Never more manfully than some of them did swimmer struggle in his hour of agony — breasting the waves and straining

every nerve to reach the distant shore. Would Parliament but leave this matter to these people themselves—would they for once delegate their powers of legislation to the inhabitants of our lowest districts—we are confident that, by their all but unanimous vote, every drinking-shop in their neighborhoods would be shut up. The birds, which are now drawn into the mouth of the serpent, would soar aloft on free and joyous wing to sing the praises of the hand that closed its jaws, of the heel that crushed its head. And so long as religion stands by—silent and unprotesting against the temptations with which men, greedy of gain, and Governments, greedy of revenue, surround the wretched victims of the basest vice—it appears to me an utter mockery for her to go with the word of God in her hand, teaching them to say, “Lead us not into temptation.”

As a man, as well as minister of that blessed gospel which recognizes no distinction between rich and poor, I protest against the wrongs of a class that are to the full as unfortunate as

they are guilty. They deserve succor rather than censure. They are more to be pitied than punished. And, assuming the office of their advocate, I wish to know why the upper classes of society should enjoy from the legislature a protection denied to those who stand more in need of it? Gambling-houses were proved before Parliament to be ruining the youth of the aristocracy. Nobility complained. Coronets and broad acres were in danger. Parliament rose to the rescue. She put forth her strong hand, and by a sweeping, summary, most righteous measure, put the evil down. It was also proved in Parliament that Betting-houses were corrupting the morals of our merchants' clerks, our shopmen, our tradesmen, and others of the middle classes of society. Once more Parliament rose up in its might, threw its broad shield over wealth and commerce, and closed every betting-house in the metropolis. Who talked then about the freedom of trade? When the honor of noble families, or the wealth of our merchants, and the honesty of their servants demanded pro-

tection, who talked about the liberty of the subject? Who proposed to leave these evils to be met by education and such means as education? I don't complain of, but commend the measures which Parliament adopted. Only, I want to know, if the virtues of humble families and the happiness of the poor are less worthy of protection than the wealth of bankers, and the honors of an ancient nobility? I want to know if the bodies of the higher and wealthier classes are of better clay, or their souls of finer elements, than those of the very lowest of the people? Yet I would undertake to prove that, year by year, thousands and tens of thousands of our poor lose character, virtue, fortune, body and soul, in those drinking-shops that glare upon the public eye—which the law does not forbid, but license. For every one the gambling or betting-house ruined, they ruin hundreds. I wish that those who govern this noble country should be able to say with Him who governs the universe, "Are not my ways equal?" Nor let our legislators be scared from their

duty in this case, any more than they were in the other, by the allegation that to shut up the drinking-shop will not cure but rather aggravate the evil, by leading to illicit traffic and secret drinking. The removal of the temptation may not always cure the drunkard. But it will certainly check the growth of his class, and prevent many others from learning his habits—until sanguine men might entertain the blessed hope that, like the monsters of a former epoch, which now lie entombed in the rocks, drunkards may be numbered among the extinct races, classified with the winged serpents and gigantic sloths that were once inhabitants of our globe.

The subject before us is eminently calculated to illustrate the profound remark of one, who was well acquainted with the temptations and circumstances of the poor. He said:—"It is justice, not charity, that the poor most need." And all we ask is, that you be as kind to them as to the rich; that you guard the one class as carefully as you guard the other from the temptations peculiar to their lot. I am sorry

to say—but truth and the interests of those who, however sunk and degraded, are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, require that I should say—that this is not done. The “poor,” says Amos, “are sold for a pair of shoes,” and with us they are sold to save the wealth of the rich. In this I make no charge which I am not prepared to prove. For example:—Certain measures were proposed in Parliament with the view of promoting the comforts and improving the moral habits of the common people. It was admitted that these, by introducing weak French and Rhenish wines in room of ardent spirits and strongly intoxicating liquors, would be attended with the most happy and desirable result. Yet they were rejected. And rejected because their adoption, although it saved the people, would damage the revenue. As if there was not money enough in the pockets of the wealthy, through means of other taxes, to meet the debts of the nation and sustain the honor of the Crown. How different the tone of morals even in China! The ministers of that country proved

to their sovereign that he would avert all danger of war with Britain, and also add immensely to his revenue, if he would consent to legalize the trade in opium. He refused, firmly refused, nobly refused. And it were a glorious day for Britain, a happy day for ten thousand miserable homes—a day for bonfires, and jul' ilant cannon, and merry bells, and banner'd processions, and holy thanksgivings, which saw our beloved Queen rise from her throne, and in the name of this great nation address to her Lords and Commons the memorable speech of that pagan monarch:—"I will never consent to raise my revenue out of the ruin and vices of my people." With such a spirit may God imbue our land!—"Even so come, Lord Jesus. Come quickly."

Secondly, *That the example of abstaining from all intoxicating liquors would greatly aid in the cure of this evil.*

No principle is more clearly inculcated in the word of God, and none, carried out into action, makes a man more Christ-like than self-denial. "If meat make my brother to of-

fend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." That is the principle of temperance, as I hold it. I cannot agree with those who, in their anxiety for good, attempt to prove too much, and condemn as positively sinful the moderate use of stimulants. But still less sympathy have I with those who dare to call in Jesus Christ to lend his holy countenance to their luxurious boards. It is shocking to hear men attempt to prove, by the word of God, that it is a duty to drink—to fill the wine-cup and drain off the glass.

I was able to use without abusing. But seeing to what monstrous abuse the thing had grown, seeing in what a multitude of cases the use was followed by the abuse, and seeing how the example of the upper classes, the practices of ministers, and the habits of church members were used to shield and sanction indulgences so often carried to excess, I saw the case to be one for the apostle's warning:—"Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are

weak." Paul says of meat offered unto an idol:—"Meat commendeth us not to God; for neither if we eat are we the better, neither if we eat not are we the worse." And will any man deny, that, save in medical cases, I can with the most perfect truth adopt the words of inspiration, and say of these stimulants what Paul says of meat:—"Drink commendeth us not to God; for neither if we drink are we the better, and neither if we drink not are we the worse." On the contrary, the testimony of physicians, the experience of those who, in arctic cold or Indian heat, have been exposed to influences the most trying to the constitution; the experience also of every one who has exchanged temperate indulgence for rigid abstinence, have demonstrated that, if we drink not, we are the better. There is no greater delusion in this world than that health, or strength, or joyousness is dependent on the use of stimulants. So far as happiness is concerned, we can afford to leave such means to those who inhabit the doleful dens of sin. They cannot want them. They

have to relieve the darkness with lurid gleams. They have to drown remorse in the bowl's oblivion. They have to bury the recollection of what they were, the sense of what they are, and the foreboding of what they shall be—as one of them said, “we poor girls could not lead the life we do without the drink.”

Grant that there were a sacrifice in abstaining, what Christian man would hesitate to make it, if by doing so he can honor God and bless mankind? If by a life-long abstinence from all the pleasures which the wine-cup yields I can save one child from a life of misery, I can save one mother from premature grey hairs, and griefs that bring her to the grave, I can save one woman from ruin, bringing him to Jesus I can save one man from perdition, I should hold myself well repaid. Living thus, living not for myself, when death summons me to my account, and the Judge says, Man, where is thy brother? I shall be found walking, although at a humble distance, in the footprints of him who took his way to Calvary. He said, “If any man

will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me." This cross, which has been held high in the battle-field by men nobly fighting for their faith, which rose above the scaffold red with martyr's blood, which has been borne by missionaries to pagan lands, may be carried into our scenes of social enjoyment, and, a brighter ornament than any jewels flashing on beauty's breast, may adorn the festive table. If this abstinence is a cross, all the more honor to the men who carry it. It is a right noble thing to live for God and the good of men.

I attempt to dictate on this subject to no man. Believing it to be one specially open to the apostolic rule, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind;" I would yet venture to appeal to my brethren in the ministry, and to the members of every Christian church. There cannot be a doubt, not the shadow of a doubt, that if, devoting yourselves Christ-like to the glory of God and the good of men, you saw it to be your duty to embrace the principle of abstinence, the result

would be remarkable. Such would be the influence of your example within your own household, and outside in your different neighborhoods, and such also the power which you could exercise in the Parliament of our country, that intemperance with all its direful damning consequences would be, to a great extent and in time, banished from the land. What a land ours then would be! Relieved from this mill-stone which hangs about her neck, and weighs her down and bends her giant power to the earth, into what an attitude and height of power would she rise? Who then would dare to insult her flag? Who then would dare to cross her path, when she went forth in her might and virtue to assert the liberties of the world—to break the fetters of the slave or fight the battle of the oppressed. She would hear no more taunts from the slave-holders of the West or the despots of the South. Her piety, and sobriety, and virtues, preserving salt, elements of national immortality, she might hope to be exempted from the fate of all preceding empires, that, one

after another, in unfailing succession, have gone down into the tomb.

This moral revolution in our national habits, this greatest of all reforms, every one can engage in. Women and children, as well as men, can help it onwards to the goal. It is attainable, if we would only attempt it. It is hopeful, if we would but give the subject a fair consideration. Why should not the power of Christianity, by its mighty arguments of love and self-denial, lead to the disuse of intoxicating stimulants, and so achieve that which Mahommedanism and Hindooism have done? Must the cross pale before the crescent? Must the divine religion of Jesus, with that God-man upon the tree for its invincible ensign, blush before such rivals, and own itself unable to accomplish what false faiths have done? Tell us not that it cannot be done. It can be done. It has been done—done by the enemies of the cross of Christ—done by the followers of an impostor—done by worshippers of stocks and stones. “And their rock is not like our

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Rock." If that is true—and it cannot be gainsaid—I may surely claim from every man who has faith in God, and loves Jesus, and is willing to live for the benefit of mankind, a candid, a full, and a prayerful consideration of this subject. But, whatever be the means, whatever the weapons you will judge it best to employ, when trumpets are blowing in Zion, and the alarm is sounding and echoing in God's holy mountain, come—come to the help of the Lord against the mighty, crowd to the standard, throw yourself into the thick of battle, and die in harness fighting for the cause of Jesus. So "to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

SERMON IV.

“When he beheld the city, he wept over it.”—LUKE xix. 41.

A REMARKABLE incident occurred during the last unhappy, and—since it was waged between brethren, sprung of a common parentage, and holding a common faith—I will add, unnatural war between our country and America. We had taken a prize. A very gallant young officer was placed in command of her. Unfortunately for us, as the event proved, her original captain and part of his crew, were not transferred to another ship, but allowed to remain on board. The British lieutenant had a number of our own brave men sent along with him—a force sufficient to work the ship, and, in a fair stand up fight, to overpower the prisoners, should they attempt to retake the vessel. Hoisting British colors, they parted company with the captur-

ing ship, and with our officer on the quarter-deck made homeward with their prize. Onward the ship ploughs her way through the billows, and all seems safe. After some time, the American captain accosts our officer on the deck. He desires him to give up his sword and the command of the vessel. Surprised, indignant at such a strange and insolent demand, he prepares to resist. Whereupon the American, drawing a pistol from his belt to meet the other's sword, conscious of his power, but unwilling to shed the blood of a gallant man, coolly added:—"You must surrender, your men are all drunk below." The officer, however, did resist, and was shot dead. His life was thrown away; his gallant bravery was of no avail. Intemperance had betrayed the ship—the men had all been drenched with rum and laudanum.

This story is as instructive as tragic. For that ship, won not by fair fighting, but a foul trick, carrying at her mast head foreign colors, with a new commander on her quarter-deck, her crew below in irons, and her head brought

round, and bearing away to the coasts of the enemy, presents to my eye a picture of the fate of many. By the same instrumentality they are seduced—betrayed into the hands of the Adversary. By intemperance, also, they are “taken captive of the devil at his will.” Had there been no intoxicating liquors on board, had she sailed under the temperance flag, as it is called, that ship had not been lost, nor had her crew pined in foreign prison, nor had that gallant man, who had otherwise returned to his mother’s arms, rich with prize money, and wearing laurels on his brow, lain there—a bleeding corpse upon the deck. There is no doubt of that. No man will attempt to deny that. And we appeal to your candor, if this is not as true, that thousands of our fellow-creatures had never been lost, many a poor servant girl had never forfeited her character and lost her place, many a tradesman had never lost his employment and been reduced to beggary, many a merchant had never lost his business and become a bankrupt, many a woman had never lost her virtue

and wrecked her peace, many a man and woman had never lost both soul and body, if they had practised habits of abstinence. Drink has been their ruin. And their ruin had never been, if, so to speak, they had sailed the voyage of life with no intoxicating liquors on board. That *ruse de guerre* so successfully played on the "high seas," is one of Satan's most common, every-day services. These stimulants weaken the reason, while they inflame the passions. They quicken corruption, whilst they stupify conscience. And I believe—and who does not?—that but for the use of them, thousands would never have taken that first step in sin, which, step by step, and step by step, has conducted their feet down to ruin.

Convinced as I am—and, as I presume you are—of the innate depravity of human nature, I think that we have no need to increase the dangers of temptation and arm it with additional powers. They who carry gunpowder on board are careful of fires and lights—nor careless even of a spark, lest that, reaching the magazine, should blow the ship out of the

water, and the crew into eternity. Believing as I do in the weakness of our nature, I think that we have little need by anything to increase our proneness to fall. The path of a man, even of a man on the highway to heaven, is never one of perfect safety, and is often one of imminent danger. It resembles those mountain-passes in the Higher Alps, where the narrow road, its broken surface, and the dizzy depths below, require a steady foot and the coolest head; one false, one stumbling step, and you are gone, over the rocks, sheer down a hundred fathoms, where the angry torrent foams in the bottom of a gloomy gorge, white as the snows it flows from; or—no happier fate—you are left lying, mid-way down, on some projecting crag, a mangled mass—a banquet for the vultures. Many such dangerous passes there are in the journey of life. The very next turn, for anything we know, may bring us on one. Turn that projecting point which hides the path before you, and you are suddenly in circumstances which demand that reason be strong, and conscience be tender,

and hope be bright; and faith be vigorous, and the prayer be ready to spring from our lips, "Lord, hold up my goings, that my foot-steps slip not."

I leave this part of my subject; but before I leave it, let me appeal to the love and anxieties of Christian parents—of every parent. If you believe, as a foolish mother once said to me, when gently warning her to guard her child, "There is no ill, sir, about my child," I have nothing now to say, but, God pity the child that has such a mother. Hoping better things of you, brethren, let me put it to you, whether you are not most likely to preserve your children from many temptations, and lay a good foundation for their well-doing, and your own parental comfort, by training them up in the early and entire disuse of what is the ruin of so many families, the curse of so many homes, and what, if not taught to like, they have no craving for. Apply to this, as to other things, the lesson of holy Scripture, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from

it." Surely, oh surely, we have no need, either for ourselves or children, to create temptations—rashly to court dangers which we can avoid. It is a hard fight at the best to get to heaven. We shall get fighting enough without challenging it. We should leave vaporing fools to repeat the bravado of the Philistine. Let no man step out from the ranks of the cross, even from the side of Christ, to bid defiance to the devil, saying, "Give me a man to fight with." Our safety lies most, not in fighting but in fleeing temptation—in ever remembering this solemn truth, "The righteous scarcely are saved."

These views I press on no man, but present to the candid and prayerful consideration of all. But if these views do not meet your favor, nor commend themselves to your conscience before God, if you think it best and wisest to leave yourselves and your children, and others, exposed to the terrible temptations which I think it Christian prudence to avoid, then there is the more need that you be fully armed for the battle. To save our country

and our religion, there is the more need that you apply a prompt and effectual remedy to other two great evils, to which, as belonging to the sins and sorrows of the city, I now request your attention.

III. Ignorance, or want of education.

First, *Let us look at this evil as it exists among the lowest classes.*

Our blessed Lord was born in a stable. And the stable which marked the beginning, like the cross which stood at the end of his life, has been always regarded as a prominent feature of his humiliation. Yet I have seen some who were born in even more humiliating circumstances. Many years ago—for the subject is not new to us—we were attempting to sound the depths of city-sins and city-sorrows. When engaged in this pursuit, we visited the police-office at dead of night. It was a chamber of horrors. There, lost, guilty, degraded humanity was represented by a wretched object dying beside the fire, in the last stages of consumption—the sister of a min-

ister of the gospel. She had led a life of the lowest infamy, and, a houseless outcast, was draining off there the dregs of a bitter cup. But if that and many other cases filled us with horror, some moved our pity; none more than two sleeping infants, the twin offspring of a poor wandering creature who had given birth to them the day before within the walls of that police-office. What a fate was theirs! What an ominous beginning! What a life of hardship, cruelty, sin, and misery lay before these two unconscious innocents! The shadow of their birth-place was thrown black and forward on their future destiny. It needed no seer to stand by that rude crib and tell their fortune. They had hardly a chance in life. They had heaven in death; and nowhere had death looked less grim than in that grim birth-chamber, had he come and plucked these two buds from the parent-tree, that they might blow in heaven on Jesus' breast.

These infants were types of a class, with which, although somewhat better born, yet in no way better bred, our large cities swarm.

People—people who find it difficult enough, with all the appliances of a good education and religious training, to keep their children in the paths of honesty and rectitude—wonder that there is so much crime. If they saw what some of us have seen, and knew what some of us have known, they would still wonder, but wonder there was so little crime. To expect from those who have been reared in the darkest ignorance, and in a very hot-bed of temptations, anything else but crime, is sheer folly. A man might as well wonder that he does not see wheat or barley growing in our streets—where plough never goes, and no seed is sown. What can a farmer expect to find in a field left fallow, abandoned to nature, to the floating thistle-down and every seed furnished with wings to fly, but evidence of his own neglect in a rank, vile crop of weeds?

Look at the case of a boy whom I saw lately. He was but twelve years of age, and had been seven times in jail. The term of his imprisonment was run out, and so he had doffed the

prison garb and resumed his own. It was the depth of winter; and having neither shoes nor stockings, his red, naked feet were upon the frozen ground. Had you seen him shivering in his scanty dress—the misery pictured on an otherwise comely face—the tears that went dropping over his cheeks as the child told his pitiful story—you would have forgotten that he had been a thief, and only seen before you an unhappy creature more worthy of a kind word, a loving look, a helping hand, than the guardianship of a turnkey and the dreary solitude of a jail.

His mother was in the grave. His father had married another woman. They both were drunkards. Their den, which is in the High Street—I know the place—contained one bed, reserved for the father, his wife, and her child. No couch was kindly spread for this poor child, and his brother, a mother's son—then also immured in the jail. When they were fortunate enough to be allowed to lie at home, their only bed was the hard bare floor. I say fortunate enough, because on many a

winter night their own father hounded them out. Ruffian that he was, he drove his infants weeping from the door, to break their young hearts and bewail their cruel lot in the corner of some filthy stair, and sleep away the cold dark hours as best they could—crouching together for warmth, like two houseless dogs. A friend listened with me to that cruel tale ; and when he saw the woe, the utter woe in that child's face, the trembling of his lip, the great big tears that came rolling from his eyes, and fell on one's heart like red-hot drops of iron, no wonder that he declared, with indignation flashing in his eyes, " They have not a chance, sir, they have not a chance." In circumstances as hopeless, how many are here—in every large city of this kingdom !

Yonder castaway, who has seen the ship go down, with all her shrieking crew, and, floating away upon his raft, has been borne along by sea currents over a shoreless ocean, has got a chance. These weeds, that are swung by the waves and give verdure to the deep, these sea-shore birds, on which his lank and hungry

dog stands ready to spring, indicate the neighborhood of land; and we almost seem to see it looming through the fog-bank, on which his eye, kindling with hope, and shaded by his hand from the glare of the sun, is fixed, as he bends forward with such intent and eager gaze!

But to the castaway of the land, however, "hope is none." None, unless God in heaven pity him, and fill our hearts with one wave from the ocean of his infinite love. By the depraved habits of their parents, by the dangerous associations of the street, by their cold and nakedness, their hunger and houselessness, and most of all, I think, by the very hostility bred within them against a community that has only added punishment to neglect, and "persecuted them whom God had smitten," they are impelled on evil. We do nothing to instruct them. We leave them exposed to temptations, before which the best of us would go down. Thus we first condemn them to crime, and then condemn them to punishment. And where is the justice of that? I have often felt, that had society meted out to me

the measure which she had meted out to them, I would have hated her, and sought vengeance for my cruel wrongs—unless this nature had been changed and mellowed and tempered by the grace of God. Thanks be to God, the eyes of the nation—long, too long sealed—are now opening to its duty. We hail the dawn of a better day. The time is coming, God speed it on! when, as they read how thousands of children, whom we left to grow up in ignorance and sin, were thrown into jail, were punished for crimes which their parents trained and their circumstances forced them to—were shut up, mere boys and girls, for weary months of solitude, within the four walls of a cell which they left stamped with infamy, and doomed to ruin—a succeeding generation will read the story of our inhumanity and injustice with feelings of astonishment and indignation. There is gross injustice in all this. We visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the children. We punish the innocent and let the guilty go free. And our treatment of these poor suffering creatures

is calculated to excite feelings in every just and generous mind, if not as intense, yet akin to the horror with which we read, how in the days of George II. they brought out two infants, a boy of twelve and a girl of eleven years old, and strung them up on the same gallows before the face of an amazed and angry heaven.

Meanwhile, there are thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of the children of this land, who are growing up strangers to the benefits and blessings of education. Ignorance is their sole inheritance. And in regard to them, I may put into the mouth of our country the very complaint which the prophet puts into the mouth of God, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." They are punished for it, impoverished for it, imprisoned for it, banished for it, and hanged for it. The "voice heard in Ramah, lamentation and bitter weeping," falls upon our ear. Rachel is weeping for her children. Victims of parental cruelty, I call on humanity to bless them with the protection

which she extends in this country to the lower animals. Subjects in time past only of punishment, I next call on justice to sheathe the sword, and lift up her shield, and throw it over the heads of these unhappy children. And next I call on religion to leave her temples, and, like a mother seeking a lost child, to go forth to the streets, and gather in these infants for Jesus' arms—save these gems for a Saviour's crown.

Second, *Let us look at this evil as it exists among the working classes.*

The want of education is not confined to the lowest of the people. Many of the children of our working classes begin the business of life before they have finished that of education, and not a few of them even before they have begun it. The condition of our labor market lies as a heavy curse upon the nation. It is an evil poorly compensated by the growth of wealth, and that more general diffusion of the comforts of life in which we otherwise heartily rejoice. Unfortunately, in

fant labor is remunerating now-a-days in the way of work, as it used to be in the way of mendicancy. In consequence of this, God's providence and man's plans are in collision—in direct collision. Heaven and earth are at war. The roar of machinery deafens the ear of tender childhood. The boy grows pale upon the loom, and the girl grows stunted by the whirling wheels, who should be drinking in knowledge at its fountains, or rushing from school to play with the lambs upon the flowery sward, or chasing the butterfly by the laughing stream, or gathering health and strength, beauty and symmetry where the bee collects her honied stores, for working days and winter-time. The click of shuttles and deafening noise of the manufactory are in ears that should be filled with no sound but the shouts and laughter of play, the melody of singing birds, or the hum of the busy school.

The harmony of nature is disturbed, and the effects of that disturbance on the physical, moral, and religious condition of our people are lamentable—and threaten to be more so.

Children are able to support before they have sense to guide themselves. Before God has fitted or ever intended them to be so, they are independent of parental control. Hence domestic discord, hence household rebellion, hence the defiance of parental authority. Too early removed from school, hence the spread of ignorance. Thrown in their very childhood into the company of hoary sin, hence their morals are corrupted. They are initiated into the mysteries of vice before they have the power to practise it. Without a parent's hand to guide the reins, before reason and principle have had time to assume their legitimate authority, the passions get it all their own headlong way. And in the fate of a carriage which has none to drive, but strong wild horses to drag it on; or, in the fate of a bark which, having broken loose from her moorings, catches the gust in her wide-spread sail, ere helm is hung or helmsman stands by the wheel—in that inevitable crash, in that shattered wreck—are symbolized the fate of many. Born in our great centres of manu-

facture, sent to work when they should be sent to school or continued at it, and earning wages sufficient to maintain themselves before reason is developed and principles are confirmed, they laugh at parental control, and in seeking to be their own masters become the slaves of their own master passions.

This is neither time nor place to show the extent of this evil, unless to say that, while the most extraordinary errors may lurk under general statistics, the public judging by them alone, may cherish the delusion that all is right when much is wrong. The actual truth may be best arrived at by selecting some particular locality, and subjecting it to a close and searching examination. We have done so in the Pleasance—a district of the city where we are about to build a church, and where, through our missionary and his allies, we have labored for four years with such remarkable success. There are worse, far worse districts than that in this city. There are many much worse in every large city in the kingdom. Yet there, in an area containing

two thousand of a population, we found, when we entered on our labors, no fewer than two hundred children growing up without education—who should have been at school, and were not. They were not without schools, yet with these in the neighborhood they were without schooling. They had teachers within reach of them yet they were not taught. Now this is a very instructive fact. The plain and very important inference to be deduced from that fact is this, that while it is the duty of the state to provide the means of education, it is no less her duty to see that they are used. In the United States of America—a country where, perhaps, more than in any other, the value of education is thoroughly understood—the means of educating all the people are amply and in many instances freely provided. Yet by one of their last reports, complaints appear to come from every part of the country, that many parents neglect to send their children to school. This evil has begun to grow in America, which in our own land has reached so gigantic a size. Years of experience

and observation, which were spent among the lower and lowest classes of the people, have produced in my mind the rooted conviction that, although public or private benevolence may plant schools in our streets, thick as trees in the forest, the evil never will be cured. From many a dark locality the city will continue to cry, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," unless the state insist on this, that every child who should be, shall be at school.

From a system of trade which offers up our children in sacrifice to the Moloch of money, and builds fortunes in many instances on the ruins of public morality and domestic happiness—from the cupidity of some parents, and the culpable negligence of others—helpless childhood implores our protection. We laugh at the Turk who builds hospitals for dogs, but leaves his fellow-creatures to die uncured and uncared for. And we forget that dogs and horses enjoy by Act of Parliament, a protection from cruelty among ourselves, which is denied to those whose bodies and

whose souls we leave savage parents to neglect and starve. I lay it down as a principle, which cannot be controverted, and which lies, indeed, at the very foundations of society, that no man shall be allowed to rear his family, a burden, and a nuisance, and a danger to the community. He has no more right to rear wild men and wild women, and let them loose among us, than to rear tigers and wolves and send them abroad on our streets. What four-footed animal is so dangerous to the community, as that animal which unites the uncultivated intellect of a man to the uncontrollable passions of a beast?

We have a right to insist that this shall not be. Some rights I may waive. I may waive my right to a fortune. I may waive my right to the honors and emoluments of my office. I may abandon my claim to a competent living from those to whom I minister, and turn tent-maker like the great apostle. But if I have a right to interfere for the good of others, to shield the oppressed, to save the perishing, to instruct the ignorant—by any act on my

part to benefit and bless my country—that is a right which I have no right to waive. God requires me to claim it and carry it into effect. Religion thus lends her holy sanction to the state, when she insists on a universal education. She commands society to take these children under its protection, and see to it, that all of them are trained through means of the school to be of service to the state. The parent who does not educate his children, should be regarded as a man who is not using his liberty, but is guilty of licentiousness. When will men cease to confound the two, and cease by applying the name of liberty to that which outrages the rights and destroys the liberties of others, to remind us of the saying of the celebrated woman who, when they were carting her to the guillotine, as the tumbril passed a statue that had been erected to Liberty rose to exclaim:—"O Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!"

To ally that sacred name to the culpable and cruel neglect of parents who neither do their duty to their children nor to the state, is

to help the cause of despotism, and make the name of liberty "stink in the nostrils" of the people. Let our country apply a prompt remedy to this evil, and upon the land which, with judgment to distinguish between liberty and licentiousness, and humanity to espouse the cause of the wronged, spread her mother wings over the least of these little ones, we may expect the blessing of Him who folded infants in the arms that sustain the world, and said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

IV. The extent of irreligion in our large cities.

Much irreligion may be found among religious professors. To use a common saying, all is not gold that glitters. And there needs no other evidence of the fact, that irreligion does exist among religious professors, than the cold, callous, heartless indifference with which many hear of the sins and look upon the sorrows of their fellow-creatures. They could not do so if they were baptized into the nature

as well as the name of Jesus Christ. In some cases the loss of a cattle-beast will affect the farmer, the loss of a few pounds on some speculation will distress the merchant, the loss of her raven locks, and the rose upon her cheek, and the fading charms that won admiration, will grieve the woman, more than the loss of immortal souls. Alas, the best of us have cause to pray for a deeper baptism in the spirit of Him, who, beholding the city, wept over it! Blessed Jesus! blessed Saviour, and blessed pattern! how didst thou leave the delights of heaven and thy Father's bosom, on a mission of most generous mercy! Thy love grudged no labor! Thine eye refused no pity! Thy ear was never shut against the story of distress! Thy hand was always ready to relieve the sufferer! From thy cradle to thy grave, thy whole life was passed in daily acts of loftiest self-denial, and, with the blood trickling down thy brows, and the heavy cross on thy lacerated back, upon thy way to Calvary, to save the vilest wretches and the chief of sinners, how dost thou turn round on us to

say, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me! For whosoever will save his life, shall lose it, and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it. For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or, what shall a man give in exchange for his soul? For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he shall reward every man according to his works."

The best of us have come far short, no doubt, of thus following Christ. Defects are many and great—leaving us no hope of salvation, but in the mercy of the Father, and the merits of the Son. Nor do we deny that there is a numerous class who follow the banner of the cross, but are, so to speak, mere camp followers—never fighting in the front of battle, nor found, but on a day of parade, among the ranks of the fighting men. They are professors of religion, because it is reputable and respectable to be so; because it keeps quiet an otherwise uneasy conscience;

because it helps them on in the world. They hold some such place in the Christian, as was occupied in the Jewish host, by the mixed multitude which, although not of Israel, followed Israel out of Egypt. But if that be certain, no less certain is this, that while in some cases there is a profession of religion without its reality, there is in no case the reality of religion without its profession. There may be leaves and blossoms also on a tree which bears no fruit, but without leaves and blossoms there can be none. The tree which, in high mid-summer, when skies are warm, and birds are singing, and flowers are blooming, and woods are green, stands there a skeleton form with its naked branches, has no life in it. It must be a cumberer of the ground.

Now, bearing this in mind, what an appalling picture of irreligion do our large towns present! Many years ago it was alleged that in our own city, containing a population of more than one hundred and fifty thousand souls, there were not fewer than forty thou-

sand who had sunk into practical heathenism. They kept no Sabbath, they entered no house of God; bells might have been mute, pulpits silent, and churches shut for them. So far as they cared, or were concerned, the cross, with its blessed burden, might never have stood on Calvary. Just think of us, sitting at ease in Zion, with forty thousand neighbors perishing at our door—but one here, and another there, caring for their souls! Those who alleged this, those who had gone below to sound the well, and came up to report how the water was rising, were treated as alarmists. The sky was clear, the sea was calm, the ship was but slowly sinking, and so—all fears laughed away—the merry music struck up again, and the dance went on upon the deck. But since that period, another party has stepped in—one not suspected of fanaticism or a sectarian spirit. The Government instituted a census, and its results have established the ability, and vindicated the integrity of those who were the first to sound the alarm. It is now proved, that not here only, where between forty and fifty

thousand go to no church—not in Glasgow only, where more than a hundred thousand go to no church—not in London only, where more than ten hundred thousand go to no church; but that in all our large towns there are to be found immense, formidable, and growing masses over whom religion has no hold—who have parted from their anchors, and broken loose from all religious profession. Nor is that all. The plague has extended from the towns to the country. Many rural districts, which, some years ago, were the homes of a devout and decent peasantry, are now filled with a mining or manufacturing population, who know no Sabbath, read no Bible, and care neither for God nor man.

But instead of roaming over either the whole town or country, look again at that district of this city which we have begun to cultivate. In what state did we find its people, so far as attendance on divine worship was concerned? Well, upon entering on our work in the Pleasance—certainly, as I have already said, not the worst district of

the town—we found more than one-third of its two thousand inhabitants, more than six hundred of the whole two thousand people, passing on to the grave as careless of their souls as if they had none to care for—living without the profession of religion—living without God or hope in the world—living, to all practical intents and purposes, heathens in a Christian land.

We, like other congregations of our own church and of other churches which have labored in the same work, have had already fruit of our labors. Let all other congregations, to whatever denomination of Christians they may belong, engage in a similar enterprise. Let each select their own manageable field of Christian work. Let us thus embrace the whole city, and cover its nakedness—although like Joseph, it should be robed in a coat of many colors. Let our only rivalry be the holy one of who shall do most and succeed best in converting the wilderness into an Eden, and causing these deserts to blossom as the rose. Like those allies on Crimean fields who forgot

their old quarrels, and buried the recollections of the past in oblivion, let us all sit down together before this great fortress. They co-operated for the common good. Rebuking our wretched jealousies, and presenting us with a heroic, I had almost said a holy example of generous sympathy and indomitable energy, in the teeth of frost, and famine, and pestilence, and war, they clung to the rocks of that stormy shore. With mutual understanding and arrangements, they threw up their batteries, they pressed on their lines, they manned the trenches, they rushed to the assault—mingling the shouts of different nations in the same gallant charge, and the blood of different races in the same battle-field. And if nations, once hostile, there fought and fell together, there bled and died together, why should not different churches come to as common and cordial an understanding. If we make a united, I believe, with God's blessing, we shall make an irresistible assault upon these four formidable strongholds of Sin and Satan.

Let what we have done on a small scale in our selected district be done on a large one. We have brought the uneducated within the doors of the school. We have built up a Christian congregation out of a mass of ruins. We have gathered into the house of God many who were as sheep without a shepherd. We have done this by a devoted missionary—aided by Christian men and women who threw their energies into the work, and spent no small portion of their time among the dwellings of the people in household visitations. Let that which we have done on a small scale be done on a large one, and the lowest population of our cities may yet be raised, and the worst districts evangelized. This were done if every Christian family would select but one lost family as the object of their care, saying, Be that our work. It were done, if every convert would seek to make conversions; done, if every man who had himself reached the rock, would stretch out his hand to pull others up. The work before us—the work of raising and christian-

izing our masses—would be found, I believe, to be perfectly practicable, were it attempted in a systematic way, and on some such plan as this. Let the ministers or representatives of the different denominations within the city—Episcopalian, Baptist, and Independent, United Presbyterian, Free Church, and Established Church—meet, and form themselves into a real working Evangelical Alliance. Agreeing to regard all old divisions of parishes with an ecclesiastical right over their inhabitants as now-a-days a nullity, and so far as these are preventing Christian co-operation, and the salvation of the people, as worse than a nullity, let them map out the dark and destitute districts of the city—assigning a district to each congregation. Let every congregation then go to work upon their own part of the field, and giving each some 500 souls to care for, you would thus cover “the nakedness of the land.” You would everywhere bring life into close contact with death, and cover the whole as the prophet with his own body did the dead body of the child. Every church-

going family would have to charge itself with the care of one single family, with seeing that the children of that careless, godless household were got to school, and its members were brought out on the Lord's day to the church of the district, or their own place of worship, with visiting them in their sickness, and helping them over their difficulties, and by all Christian kindness promoting both their temporal and eternal interests. In this way the work were not only practicable, but amid all its difficulties comparatively easy. It would prove a blessing to the families visiting as well as to the families visited. And I am confident that it would bring down the blessing of God on itself, and on our country—in a few years presenting a result which would astonish earth and gladden heaven.

I have no hope of accomplishing this object if the churches are to be laced up by their old rules, and people are to leave everything to ministers and missionaries. Why should not he that heareth, as well as he that preacheth, say, Come? Why should not they that are

preached to, preach? Our Lord gave to the disciples. Yes; but they gave to the people. And why should not some who now, on Sabbath-days, enjoy two services in the house of God, content themselves with one, and at the time of the other go forth to give what they have got? The bread would multiply in their hands. People may tell me they are not learned—I reply, that to tell these poor sinners of Jesus, whether beneath the roof of a house or the open roof of heaven, needs no learning. They need nothing but the love of Christ, zeal for souls, and the use of their mother tongue. Possessed of no qualifications but these; endowed with the Spirit, and ordained of Heaven, see what the first Christians did! They conquered the world! See what the first Methodists did! They changed the face of England. See what the church in Hamburg did! Twenty years ago, five Christian men met there in a cobbler's shop. They also, when they beheld the city, wept over it. They resolved to form themselves into a church—a missionary church, with Hamburg

and its environs for the field of their labors. What their particular creed was, to what denomination of Protestants they belonged, I am not careful to inquire. High above the regimental colors of that little band floated the royal banner of the Cross. They fought for the crown of Jesus. They toiled, they watched, they labored for the salvation of souls. One article of their creed, one term of their communion, was this:—That every member of that Christian church should be a working Christian. So, in the afternoons and evenings of the Lord's day, they went forth to work, to gather in the loiterers by the highways and the hedges. Every member they gained was more than an accession to their numbers—he was an accession to their power. And with what results were their labors attended? These should encourage all other congregations and churches "to go and do likewise." That handful of corn is now waving in the golden harvests of many fields. That acorn is now shot up into a mighty oak that nestles the birds of heaven and braves

the tempest, and throws a broad shadow on the ground. The church which was at first constituted of these five men, who met in an obscure and humble shop, has, in the course of twenty years, been blessed of God to convert many thousand souls, and bring some fifty thousand people under the regular ministrations of the gospel.

See what the Lord has wrought! In that experiment and its sublime results, in the rich effusion of the Spirit on the labors of these humble men and women—every one working in their own sphere, but all at work—who does not hear the voice of Providence saying, as it mingles with the songs of rejoicing angels, “Go and do likewise.” And should any one come to me with the news that such and such an office-bearer, or member of this congregation, was preaching in our streets, I would reply with Moses: A young man came running to say, “Eldad and Medad do prophesy in the camp,” and Joshua, jealous for his master’s honor, interposed, saying, “My lord Moses forbid them.” How noble his answer!

"Enviest thou for me? Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord did put his Spirit upon them!"

• Were such moral agencies established over all our cities, and wrought with the energy of men who trust in God, and are fired with the love of souls, were the churches to do their part in the matter of religion, and the state to do her part in the matter of education, our country might stand till the day of doom. Then it would appear, that although Britain bears no eagle on her banner, yet with her foot upon the "Rock of ages," and her undazzled eye fixed on the Sun of Righteousness, in this respect she belongs to the eagle tribe, that she can moult her wings and renew her youth. "For what saith the Lord, Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of His understanding; he giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might, he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be

weary, and the young men shall utterly fall ; but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength ; they shall mount up with wings as eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint."

But if this is not to be done, and nothing effectual is to be done to meet the evils that afflict our country, what " shall be the end of these things ?" Unless they are met, met in time, and before the constitution sinks and loses all power to rally, the end of them must be the ruin of our land ! Our cities, especially our large cities, being in this, as they are in every other country, the great centres of influence, if they increase in ignorance, irreligion, and immorality during the next century as they have done in the past, those who fear the God of heaven and profess the faith of Jesus Christ will find themselves a weak minority. We are just now rapidly moving on to such a dangerous crisis. That is the rock toward which the vessel of the state is drifting. And when that happens, it

needs no augur to tell "what shall be the end of these things."

Take as types of their class the two largest cities in England and Scotland. Look at London and Glasgow. He must be blind who sees nothing alarming in the moral aspect of these commercial capitals. There, ignorance and irreligion are washing away the soil from beneath the lowest courses of the social fabric. Let that continue—let this undermining process go on till a convulsion come, and no power on earth can keep the pyramid from toppling over—burying throne and altar, and all that stands above, in a common ruin. The upper classes of society should know—God grant that they may not learn the lesson when it is too late!—that whatever be the distance between them, no elevation separates their interests from the lowest people; that there is a God who reigneth upon earth; and that, by a decree of Providence, as sure as those that rule the courses of tide or time, those who neglect the interests of others shall themselves suffer in the end. When the body of the peo-

ple go down, they shall not perish alone; in them down goes a mighty ship, creating in its descent a tremendous whirlpool to engulph the rank and wealth, the religion and liberties, of our land. We are most concerned for the great body of the people, because it is in their virtues and piety that the power and permanence of kingdoms lie. They form the mass of the social fabric; and, although it will stand the shock, or survive the decay which destroys its lofty and more ornamental parts, let it be destroyed, and these are buried in the ruins. When the mass of the people cease to be pervaded with morality and piety (look at France, for instance), by a law as sure as that which, under certain conditions, changes wine into vinegar, the sweetest into the sourest things, liberty passes into licentiousness—an intolerable evil, from which to be relieved men submit their necks to the yoke of despotism. There is no choice for nations but the fear of God or the terror of man—the power of the Bible or the point of the bayonet.

When men die, corruption commonly begins after death; but when nations die, it always begins before it. And as in that man's gangrened extremities and swollen feet, and slow circulation, I see the heralds of death approaching—in these godless masses, sunk in ignorance, lost to the profession of religion, and even to the decent habits of civilized society, I see the most alarming signs of a nation's danger—unless remedies are promptly applied, the unmistakeable forerunners of a nation's death. Unless early, active, adequate measures are employed to arrest the progress of our social maladies, there remains for this mighty empire no fate but the grave—that grave which has closed over all that have gone before it. Where are the Assyrian and Egyptian monarchies? Where is the Macedonian empire? Where the world-wide power of Rome? Egypt lies entombed amid the dust of her catacombs. Assyria is buried beneath the mounds of Nineveh. Rome lives only in the pages of history, survives but in the memory of her greatness and the majestic ruins of

the "Eternal City." Shall our fate resemble theirs? Shall it go to prove that Providence has extended the same law of mortality to nations that lies on men? That they also should struggle through the dangers of a precarious infancy; grow up into the beauty, and burn with the ardor, of youth; arrive at the vigor of a perfect manhood; and then, slowly sinking, pass through the blindness and decay of old age, until they drop into the tomb?

Under God, it depends upon ourselves whether that shall or shall not be our fate. Matters are not so far gone but it may be averted. A great French general, who reached the battlefield at sun-down, found that the troops of his country had been worsted in the fight. Unskilful arrangements had neutralized Gallic bravery, and offered the enemy advantages they were not slow to seize. He accosted the unfortunate commander. Having rapidly learned how matters stood, he pulled out his watch, turned his eye on the sinking sun, and said, "There's time yet to gain the victory." He rallied the broken ranks. He

placed himself at their head. And launching them, with the arm of a giant in war, upon the columns of the foe, he plucked the prize from their hands—won the day. There is time yet, also, to save our country. There is no time to lose. To her case perhaps may be applied the words, which we would leave as a solemn warning to every worldly, careless, Christless man, "Behold now is the accepted time ; behold now is the day of salvation."

APPENDIX.

Yet in these different kingdoms, &c.—P. 56.

IN Paris, we saw two persons who were drunk, one a soldier, the other an *ouvrier* ; we also saw one soldier drunk in Brussels, and these three were all we saw drunk during a seven weeks' tour spent in various of the kingdoms, and large as well as small towns, of the Continent. We never saw a woman drunk, either during these seven weeks passed last summer on the Continent, nor during five months we spent many years ago in Paris. In none of these Continental towns, save in the Jewish quarter in Frankfort on the Maine, did we see anything like the foulness which in their closes, courts, and alleys, disgrace our large cities, and is enough to degrade their inhabitants. Save in the Canton of the Valais, a very poor and Popish district of Switzerland, we saw no rags, nor any such foul wretchedness, as is found in the low districts of all our large towns. We saw poverty sometimes, but it was decent poverty ; and the worst clad children had none of that air of misery and sadness, worn by hundreds at home, who are the unhappy offspring of debauched and brutal parents. Public amusements and social enjoyments of an innocent

kind are too little encouraged among us; and here the upper classes of society stand separated by too wide a gulph from the great mass of the people. There peer and peasant, king and subject, rub shoulders with each other in the same public gardens, and the humbler classes behave well because they are treated well.

In the charges of the English Judges.—P. 58.

Judge Coleridge: "There is scarcely a crime comes before me that is not, directly or indirectly, caused by *strong drink*."

Judge Gurney: "Every crime has its origin, more or less, *in drunkenness*."

Judge Pattison: "If it were not for this *drinking*, you (the jury) and I would have nothing to do."

Judge Alderson: "*Drunkenness* is the *most fertile source of crime*; and if it could be removed, the *assizes* of the country would be rendered mere nullities."

Judge Wightman: "I find, in every calendar that comes before me, one unfailing source, directly or indirectly, of most of the crimes that are committed—*intemperance*."

Judge Williams: "Experience has proved that *almost all crime* into which juries have had to inquire, may be traced, in one way or other, to the habit of *drunkenness*."

There is a city in England, &c.—P. 58.

During the Session of 1852, Mr. Hume, M.P., moved for a return of the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Great

Britain and Ireland each year, from 1841 to 1851. From these returns it was found, that while in Liverpool, with a population of 400,000, 18,522 persons, and in Glasgow, with a population of 360,000, 14,870 persons were taken into custody by the police for the above offence; Manchester, with a population of 316,000, presented only 787 cases. It must be borne in mind, that while in Scotland the instructions of the police are most stringent, in Manchester no notice is taken of drunkenness unless in case of assault or breach of the peace, and not always then. Convinced from their own experience that so great a discrepancy as these returns exhibit arose from these and other circumstances, rather than from a *real* prevalence of sobriety among the population of our city, the committee of the Manchester and Salford Temperance Society determined to submit the question of the drinking habits of the people, *at least so far as Sunday is concerned*, to a rigid investigation. They resolved to watch all the houses in which intoxicating drinks are usually sold, and to keep an exact record of the number of visits paid to each during a certain time. It would be impossible to enumerate each separate district; a few, therefore, must suffice:—

St. Michael's Ward.—Inhabited principally by the operative class; a great portion by thieves, beggars, and prostitutes. Angel Street, Dych Street, Charter Street, Ludgate Hill, and adjoining streets, at two o'clock, on Sunday, May 28th, were crowded with men, women, and children, in rags and filth, some drinking in the streets, others gambling; in fact this district can only be described as a very hell upon earth. Most of the men taking this ward had to be changed every half

hour, or hour: some were driven off by mobs, and others stoned. Number of houses taken, 162; visits, 13,738 men, 7862 women, 2905 children; total, 24,505, being 43 more than an average of 151.

District bounded by Great Jackson Street, Stretford Road, and Chester Road.—Several fights were reported, at which no police appeared; also one house filled with pigeon flyers, who were flying their birds the whole afternoon and evening from the front of the house; another house filled with dog-fighters, with their dogs, during the evening. There were one dog-fight, and two fights among the men frequenting the house, at none of which any policemen interfered. Number of houses, 96; visits, 6331 men, 4116 women, 1219 children; total, 11,666, being an average of 127 to a house.

Deansgate and Chester Road, including a beer-house on Victoria Bridge.—Swan Inn: 996 men, 590 women, 146 children; total, 1732. No. 274: 777 men, 676 women, 65 children; total, 1518. Farmers' Arms: 591 men, 582 women, 28 children; total, 1281. Crown Inn: 671 men, 360 women, 69 children; total, 1100. The Parsonage Inn, in the Parsonage: 858 men, 81 women, 6 children; total, 945. The person watching this house went in at one o'clock, being half an hour after it was opened, and counted 80 persons sat drinking. Trafford Arms, Victoria Bridge, a singing room: 549 men, 151 women, 420 youths; total 1120; visitors consist principally of young people. Ten other houses, with from 400 to 800 each. Total number of houses in Deansgate and Chester Road, 58; visited by 12,387 men, 6342 women, 1314 children; total, 19,845, being an average of $347\frac{1}{4}$ to a house.

The following is a general summary. It will be seen that while the proceedings of the committee extended over ten Sundays, yet, as no house was taken twice, a fair average of the attendance at each has been arrived at. The Committee are aware of no particular cause which could operate to render the results of one Sunday's census different from another; and it would have rendered observation much more difficult had not due caution and secresy been observed. The committee have every reason to believe in the perfect accuracy of the figures.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VISITS DURING LEGAL HOURS.

Date.	Houses.				Men.	Women	Child'n.	Total.	
April 2	2				986	278	429	1,643	
" 9	8				2,163	902	51	3,116	
" 16	86				9,789	5,277	851	15,917	
" 23	57				7,056	3,981	692	11,729	
" 30	95				7,078	6,378	935	14,391	
May 7	100				6,699	4,088	1,109	11,896	
" 14	234				18,239	9,566	2,559	30,364	
" 21	329				27,634	16,822	6,201	50,207	
" 28	354				25,602	16,299	6,528	48,429	
June 4	222				14,878	8,518	4,230	27,626	
Total.	1,437				120,124	71,609	23,535	215,318	
	Vaults.	Public house.	Beer-house.	Total.					Average
	114	...	...	114	29,568	17,926	4,147	51,641	453
	...	127	...	127	14,830	7,947	2,835	25,662	202
	...	...	746	746	51,474	27,512	11,544	90,530	121
Mixed.	37	122	231	440	24,222	17,726	5,059	47,435	106
Total.	151	259	1,027	1,437	120,124	71,609	23,535	215,318	149

Including 54 policemen on duty, who remained from five minutes to half an hour. Twenty public houses were found closed.

In closing this brief report of their labors, the com-

mittee beg to express their thanks to the various superintendents and teachers of Sunday-schools, and also to the several members of branch committees, who assisted in taking these statistics. The committee would earnestly direct the attention of every philanthropist to the fearful state of demoralization thus laid open; they would especially draw attention to the vast number of beer-houses in the city, 1572; to the class of persons keeping, as to those who visit, these *Dens*. It is a fearful fact that many of them are attended, and mainly supported, by mere youths of from 14 to 17 years of age.

With agencies for evil so potent and subtle—with temptations so numerous and so widely spread—and, above all, with a traffic in debauchery and crime protected and encouraged by *law*—what hope for the triumph of pure religion and virtue among our debased and sensual population? Does not the sin of Britain cry aloud for judgment? How long will Christians and philanthropists hesitate? How long shall paltry custom shield from infamy and disgrace those who profit by this sin? Let one earnest, heartfelt cry be sent forth, which, heard amid the echo of political and party strife, shall tell our legislators that the people of England will no longer groan under this oppressive burden of death; that they will labor and pray until the accursed traffic be swept from their midst forever!

Cause to thank God for that Act of Parliament.—

P. 66.

Acts of Parliament cannot make men sober, otherwise than by removing the temptations which foster habits of intemperance. Forbes Mackenzie's Act, which

no one can wonder at those attacking who make their fortunes out of the vices of the people, has been attacked by others of whom better things might have been expected. The satisfactory accounts of its working which came from all parts of the country, should long ago have silenced its opponents; but they contrived, with a courage worthy of a better cause, to fight "upon their stumps," and continued to insist that this has proved a complete failure. It will rejoice every true friend of the people, and right-hearted Christian man, to find by the following report of Mr. Linton how completely that Act has succeeded.

The beneficial effects of it are very distinctly brought out in the following table. By that Act, which came into operation in 1854, no intoxicating liquors can be sold for consumption on the premises, save to "*bona fide*" travellers, before eight o'clock in the morning, and not at all between eleven o'clock on Saturday night and eight o'clock on Monday morning. This Act, which shuts up all drinking shops on the Lord's day, and also all inns, save to "*bona fide*" travellers, unfortunately applies only to Scotland.

NUMBER ON SUNDAYS.

	MALES.			FEMALES.			BOTH SEXES.		
	Found Drunk and kept till Sober.	Drunk when Ap- prentended.	Total.	Found Drunk and kept till Sober.	Drunk when Ap- prentended.	Total.	Found Drunk and kept till Sober.	Drunk when Ap- prentended.	Total.
1852	491	868	854	238	260	498	729	623	1,352
1853	427	894	811	214	230	494	641	664	1,305
1854	253	260	543	172	163	335	455	423	878
1855	284	194	493	155	135	340	389	379	768
1856	275	165	440	161	168	329	436	338	769

It has been alleged by the opponents of this Act (for, strange to say, it has had opponents), that the forced sobriety of the Sabbath-day only led to a greater excess in drinking on the Saturday or Monday. The unfounded nature of that statement is demonstrated by the following table:—

NUMBER ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND MONDAYS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Saturdays....	1938	1879	1853	1783	1744
Sundays.....	1952	1305	878	768	769
Mondays.....	1169	1236	1164	1038	852
Total.....	4454	4420	3895	3589	3365

It has been alleged that not less than sixty millions of money.—P. 74.

That this statement is not an exaggeration, and that it is not in fact 30, but the enormous sum of 60 millions sterling, is spent year by year in Great Britain and Ireland on intoxicating liquors, is proved by the following statistics. They are extracted from the Journal of the Statistical Society of London, which originally appeared in a paper read by G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., before the British Association.

The quantity of spirits of home production :

Paid by the consumers for British and Irish spirits consumed within the kingdom in 1849,	£17,381,649
Rum, ditto,.....	3,428,565
Brandy, ditto,.....	8,281,254
Beer of all kinds, exclusive of that brewed in private families,.....	25,883,165
	<u>£49,474,633</u>

Add to this sum the value of all the beer brewed in private houses, and also the money paid by the consumers for 5,582,385 gallons of foreign wine used in the United Kingdom, and there can be no doubt that at least 60 millions of money are annually spent by the people on what is, at the best a luxury, in most cases a pernicious, in all cases a dangerous, and in many cases a fatal indulgence.

It has been stated that 60,000 lives are annually lost.—P. 76.

In connection with this, I may state that the number of infant lives destroyed, through the neglect and starvation which they suffer in consequence of the drunken habits of their parents, it is impossible to calculate, but it must be frightful and enormous. Nothing struck us more, when we were accustomed to visit the families of the wretched classes, than to find how large a proportion of the children were cut off in early age; nor, when we saw the misery and crime which life would have had in store for them, could we regret to learn that they were safe in the churchyard.

The destruction of human life, directly caused by drunkenness, is the subject of a paper by F. G. P. Neison, Esq., F.L.S., a distinguished actuary, read before the Statistical Society of Sweden.

He shows that between the ages of 21 and 30 years, the mortality among drunkards is upwards of five times that of the general community. He states that if there be anything in the usages of society calculated to destroy life, the most powerful is certainly the inordinate

use of strong drink. He produces tables which prove that the mortality among this class is frightfully high, and unequalled by the result of any other series of observations made in any class of the population of this country; and adds—"Sanitary agitators have frequently excited alarm about the wholesale havoc in human life going on in the badly-conditioned districts of some of our large cities; but no collection of facts ever brought under attention has shown so appalling a waste of life as exhibited in the above results."

Referring to tables founded on a broad basis, and wrought out with the nicest accuracy, he states:—"It will thus be seen, that an intemperate person, of age 20, has an equal chance of living fifteen years, while a person of the general population of the country, at the same age, has an equal chance of living 44 years longer. Again, at age 30, the intemperate person has an equal chance of living 13 years, and the other 36 years. Also, at age 40, the chance of the one is 11 years, and of the other 28 years."

The effect of intemperance upon different classes of the people, as given in his tables, is full of warning, and curious, although such as we might expect. The average duration of life, after the commencement of intemperate habits, is—

Among mechanics, laborers, and working men,	15 years.
" traders, dealers, and merchants,	17 "
" professional men, and gentlemen,	15 "
" females,	14 "

Let all the kingdom listen to the weighty words of its Prime Minister. Lord Palmerston, in addressing the laborers, at the annual meeting of the Laborers' En-

couragement Society, said :—" It is the duty of all parents to see that their children are well and properly educated—that they are early instructed, not merely in book learning, in reading and writing, and acquirements of that kind, but instructed in the precepts which indicate the difference between right and wrong, and that they are taught the principles of religion, and their duty towards God and man. Now, the way in which that can be done, is by the father and mother building up their household upon that which is the foundation of all excellence in social life—I mean a happy home (applause). Now, no home can be happy if the husband be not a kind and affectionate husband, and a good father to his children. Bearing this in mind, he must avoid two great rocks on which too many men in the humbler ranks make shipwreck—the tobacco shop and the beer shop. The first ruins his health, and leads to all kinds of disease. If he were a man living on a desert island, and isolated from society, this might be a matter of comparatively little importance, and he might ruin his constitution just as he pleased ; but the laboring classes must remember that their health and strength are the support of their families, and if they ruin the one, and recklessly waste the other, they not only injure themselves, but do irreparable damage to those who are depending upon them. So much for the use of tobacco, which many, to their detriment, indulge in. But the beer shop and public house go further, because the habits there contracted not only lead to the degradation of the individual and the impoverishment of his family, but they lead to offences and crimes which tend to place the man in the condition of a felon and a convict. No man who indulges in

drink can fail to feel degraded when he recovers from his intoxication, and that sense of degradation leads him again to drown his cares in renewed intoxication, and from step to step he falls into the lowest condition that human nature can be degraded to."

I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls.—

P. 105.

Many illustrations of this charge suggest themselves. Let us select, for example, the case of Sabbath school scholars. Look at the fatal influence which drink has been found to exert in those connected with Sabbath schools, and to what a lamentable and frightful extent it has neutralized all their blessed influences. In a letter which Mr. Logan addressed to the editor of the *British Banner*, he states:—"I have been in the habit of visiting prisons, and conversing with criminals almost weekly, for upwards of twelve years. My observations extend to almost every large prison in the United Kingdom. For the last eight years I have been trying to ascertain what proportion of our prison population have been connected with Sunday schools. When collecting information from prisoners, it has ever been a general rule with me to prevent them, as much as possible, from becoming acquainted with the main object of the visit. I record a few facts which refer to different parts of the country. I visited 78 of the 88 prisoners who were tried at the Glasgow assizes, in September, 1848. Seven of these could neither read nor write: of the remaining 71 not less than 38 males and 24 females—total, 62—had been connected with Sabbath schools. A number of both

sexes had been in attendance at Sunday schools for three, four, five, six, seven, nine, and even ten years. To prevent anything like deception on this point, I cross-questioned them as to the locality of the schools, the names of the teachers, etc. I likewise spent several days in calling on a number of the parents and relatives, in different parts of the city, and the replies given by these parties to my inquiries fully corroborated the statements of the convicts themselves. Fifty-nine of the sixty-two criminals admitted that drinking and public-house company had not only been the chief cause of their leaving the Sunday school, but of violating the laws of their country. The number of prisoners who were tried at the Glasgow assizes in March, 1849, was 27; I visited 25 of them: 20 of the 23 who could read were old Sunday scholars, and 19 acknowledged that they had been injured by strong drink.

"The Governor of the Boys' House of Refuge, Glasgow, informs me, in a note of the 22d March, 1849, that of the 115 juvenile delinquents, 73 had been connected with Sabbath schools. He also states, that 57 of the children's fathers, and 47 mothers—total, 104—were intemperate; and 41 of the youths had been in the habit of drinking themselves. The matron of the Females' House of Refuge states, November, 28, 1848, that of the 126 inmates, including 50 unfortunate women, 105 had been connected with Sabbath schools! The matron adds, that 'intemperance is a most fruitful source of juvenile delinquency, and also of crime and profligacy in those of riper years.'

"It is scarcely necessary to remark, that these appalling facts are not adduced for the purpose of under-

valuing the benevolent efforts of Sunday school teachers. On the contrary, I feel deeply interested in their disinterested labors, and have been personally identified with them for more than twenty years. My great object is to convince the friends of Sunday schools, that the accursed drinking usages of the present day are annually robbing us of thousands of young people who were once our most hopeful scholars."

[Pages might be filled with evidence to the same effect, but let the following statements by others suffice]:—The master of a large day school in the vicinity of London, stated, a few years ago, that on examining a roll containing the names of *one hundred* pupils, he ascertained upon inquiry that *ninety-one* of them had become drunkards. At *Launceston*, a similar investigation took place in a well-conducted Sabbath school, and out of *one hundred* boys, as their names stood on the register, 26 had left the neighborhood and were unknown, but of the remaining *seventy-four*, *forty* had been overcome by drunkenness!—Another says: "Of *sixty* scholars in a Sabbath school, *thirty* were found to have been ruined through drink."—Another, the Rev. W. Wight, B. A., says: "Out of a list of *eight* Sabbath school TEACHERS, *seven* were found to have been ruined through drink!" Another, a minister at Ipswich, says: "Out of *fifteen* young men professing piety and TEACHERS in the Sabbath school, *nine* were ruined through drink!"—Another, a warm friend of Sabbath schools, stated that, "In a town in Lancashire, no fewer than four 'unfortunate females' were seen together in the street, every one of whom had been once a TEACHER in a Sabbath school!"

"A few months ago a member of committee visited

one of the *singing-saloons* in Rochdale, and on a Saturday evening, about eleven o'clock, he observed about sixteen boys and girls, seated at a table in front of the stage; several of the lads had long pipes, each with a glass or jug containing intoxicating liquor, and no less than fourteen of the number were members of *Bible classes* in our different Sunday schools. There they sat, listening to the most obscene songs, witnessing scenes of the most immoral kind, and spending the interval in swallowing liquid fire." It is added: "These sinks of iniquity are thronged with old *Sunday scholars*, especially on *Sabbath evenings*, and not unfrequently until twelve o'clock." Still further it is said: "The appalling results of the drinking system are not wholly confined to the children in our schools; many a promising *teacher* has fallen a victim."

The Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, minister of the Surrey Chapel, said:—"The question has been asked, what becomes of the senior scholars of these schools? In the schools belonging to my own church the number of scholars is 3000, with 400 gratuitous teachers; but I am bound to say that few of those children become members of the church after leaving the schools. Where do they go? Many of them would be found, as soon as they arrived at the age of fifteen or sixteen, to become apprentices; and, by the pernicious system which prevailed among the working classes so situate, they grew up, many of them to be *drunkards*, and to be a disgrace to themselves and the neighborhood. A teacher of a class which was called the *vestry-class*, had collected the statistics in respect to that class, consisting of *forty-six*. He was induced to examine what were their habits in

regard to Temperance during the preceding seven years, and the result was — drunkards, *thirteen*; occasional drunkards, *nine*; steady characters, thirteen; unknown, three," &c.

These are dreadful facts. They make a strong appeal to the conscience of every Christian man. They loudly call on us to do something, to do everything within our power by precept and by example, by labors and by sacrifices to put an end to an evil that in regard to thousands is turning the blessed gospel, churches, and Sabbath schools, to nought.

Almost all the crime.—P. 106.

The connection between crime and drunkenness is strikingly illustrated by the following table, which is extracted from Superintendent Linton's "Returns." It appears from this table, that nearly one half of the crimes committed, 40 per cent. of them, were committed by parties when under the influence of intoxication. Add to this percentage the number of crimes committed by those whom drink has brought to poverty—to want; whom drink has driven to desperation; whom drink has deprived of all self-respect, and all those other moral influences that keep men and women from crime; and include in the reckoning the number of crimes committed by those who have been reared in ignorance, sin, and misery, solely and entirely in consequence of the depraved and dissipated habits of their parents, and no man can doubt that drink, through its direct or indirect effects, is the pregnant cause of an overwhelming proportion of the crimes of our country.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS APPREHENDED FOR CRIMES OR OFFENCES, WHO WERE DRUNK WHEN THEY COMMITTED THEM.

	MALES.			FEMALES.			BOTH SEXES.		
	Apprehended	Drunk when Apprehended.	Percentage Drunk.	Apprehended	Drunk when Apprehended.	Percentage Drunk.	Apprehended	Drunk when Apprehended.	Percentage Drunk.
1852	4,864	1,774	36	4,496	1,626	36	9,360	3,400	37
1853	4,620	2,914	43	4,913	1,989	40	9,533	4,003	41
1854	3,892	1,802	46	4,076	1,764	43	7,968	3,566	44
1855	3,448	1,590	46	3,711	1,491	40	7,159	3,081	43
1856	3,240	1,374	42	3,719	1,392	37	6,959	2,766	39

How is my assertion corroborated by the following statements? They are a voice from the prison. It gives forth no uncertain sound.

The *Governor of York Castle* (Jno. Noble, Esq.): "Nineteen out of every twenty, who come under my care, come, directly or indirectly, through *drinking*."

The Rev. *John Reid*, Chaplain to the Prisons of *Glasgow*: "You are desirous to know the *cause of crime* in these quarters. One short word embraces the burden of the whole matter—*Drink! DRINK!* Of at least *twenty thousand* prisoners, including juveniles, with whom I have conversed in private during the last four years, I am certain that the professedly teetotal portion of them have been *under the five hundredth* part of the whole."

James Backhouse, Esq. (the celebrated traveller in Africa): "The time of my sojourn in the Australian colonies was from the beginning of 1832 to 1838, and much of this time was occupied in visiting the prisoner population, consisting of convicts from Great Britain and Ireland. In conversing with *many thousands* of these,

I was surprised to find the *large proportion* that had fallen into crimes resulting from intemperance, and who referred to the *finer and footings* of British work-shops as their *first step* in this evil course."

Twelfth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons: "On the question being put to a number of prisoners in *Edinburgh* gaol, under twenty years of age—'What do you assign as the first cause of your falling into error?' '*Drink*' is almost the invariable answer."

Rev. *George Hislop*, Chaplain to prison of *Edinburgh*: "I am unable to mark out, with arithmetical precision, the place among the causes of crime which must be assigned to this habit (*intemperance*); but I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it is one of the *most active*, and, at present, the *most prevalent* of secondary causes."

Rev. *H. Meeres*, Chaplain of *Rochester* gaol: "I have no hesitation in saying that a *very* large proportion, possibly nineteen out of every twenty, are imprisoned through the effects of *drunkenness*."

Rev. *W. Brown*, General Prison, *Perth*: "Our prisoners in general are, directly or indirectly, the victims of *intemperance*."

Rev. *Geo. M'Lear*, Chaplain, *Bedford* gaol: "My experience of eighteen years justifies the conclusion that ninety-nine out of every hundred owe their imprisonment, directly or indirectly, to *intemperance*."—"New prisons and new regulations will, humanly speaking, be of little benefit, so long as *intemperance* prevails to the extent it now does."

The legislature may render essential service.—P.107.

The combined influence of legislative enactments, of the reduction of public houses, of total abstinence principles, and of that elevation of public feeling and morals, which is mainly to be attributed to the attention which temperance societies have turned to the subject of drunkenness, and to the light which they have thrown upon the extent and evils of this vice, appears in the improved habits of the people, as very strikingly brought out in the following tables. They demonstrate that sobriety is on the increase, and drunkenness on the wane. These tables are extracted from "Returns as to Crimes, Offences, and Contraventions, and to cases of Drunkenness," prepared for the Magistrates and Council by Mr. Linton, Superintendent of Police.

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND DRUNK IN THE STREETS, AND KEPT IN THE POLICE OFFICE AND STATION-HOUSES TILL THEY WERE SOBER, AND NUMBER WHO WERE DRUNK WHEN APPREHENDED FOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

Total Number taken Charge of by the Police.

	MALES.			FEMALES.			BOTH SEXES.		
	Found Drunk and kept till Sober.	Drunk when Apprehended.	Total.	Found Drunk and kept till Sober.	Drunk when Apprehended.	Total.	Found Drunk and kept till Sober.	Drunk when Apprehended.	Total.
1852	8,908	1,774	5,677	2,464	1,626	4,090	6,367	8,400	9,767
1853	8,460	2,014	5,474	2,267	1,939	4,256	5,727	4,008	9,780
1854	8,126	1,802	4,928	2,057	1,764	3,821	5,138	3,566	8,749
1855	2,993	1,590	4,583	2,021	1,491	3,512	5,014	3,081	8,095
1856	2,847	1,374	4,221	2,123	1,393	3,515	4,970	2,766	7,786

It were much to be desired that this country, which in the last and in the beginning of the present century

devoted more than twenty years, all its energies, and many hundred millions of money to wars that have not prevented a Bonaparte from occupying the throne of France, and which I may say devoted other twenty years to fighting the battles of political reform, would now (Providence permitting) devote at least twenty years, and all the millions that might be needed for such a purpose, to the grand object of social reforms—such as sanitary improvements, the universal education of the people, promotion of temperance, and, through many other means, the comforts and elevation of the working classes, and the elevation especially of the sunken classes of society.

In reference to the great social evil of intemperance, a beginning has been made—something has been done—but much yet remains to be done, much—and that the better part also—which the legislators cannot do. Our main hope lies in raising the tone of public feeling and opinion, and that by means of the intellectual, moral, and religious elevation of the people. We would, however, venture to suggest, for the consideration of our legislators, the following measures. They would do much to remove temptation out of the way of the people, and check the growth and progress of intemperance:—

1. Until public-houses, opened for the mere purpose of drinking, are declared illegal, because carrying on a traffic pernicious to the interests of the community, a law should be passed, requiring these to be closed at an early hour in the evening, as they are now by law kept shut to a late hour in the morning. The keeping of them shut till eight in the morning has preserved many a poor

man from temptation when on the road to his work—the closing of them at six o'clock at night would do still more good, by preserving many a working man from temptation when his day's work was over. They should be made to resemble the ash-tree, which is the last to open up its leaves, and one of the first to close them.

2. All places opened for the mere purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors should be declared illegal, as in most cases the ruin of the poor and a curse to the community. If some will drink, they have wife and children, brothers and sisters, at home, to prevent their drinking to excess, or becoming slaves to the habit. The interest of the dram-seller, on the other hand, lies in inducing them to become frequent and regular customers of his shop. The more they drink, and the deeper they drink, the worse for their families, but the better for him.

3. The law should regard every man or woman, who can be proved before a jury or any other proper authority, to be in habit and repute a drunkard, as a lunatic, and deal with them accordingly. The prospect of a shaven head, a strait jacket (if needful), the high walls of an asylum, and the society of the insane, would strike men with salutary terror. Months of sobriety would, in many instances, so restore the brain and body to health, that the person would acquire the power of resisting temptation, and come out to drink no more—the slave would acquire freedom in the house of bondage. That should be done according to law which is done without law; for it is well known that, within the House of Refuge here, and in other places elsewhere, hundreds of poor drunkards are shut up. Some go to be cured by entire removal from temptation, some consent to go dur-

ing a fit of temporary penitence, when under the remorse of *delirium tremens*; but, however they go, fortunately for their families, society, and themselves, they find it easier to get in than get out. I have known many parents disgraced and tormented by a drunken son, many wives maltreated by drunken husbands, whose cruelty they had not only to bear, but whom their industry had to support, and not a few husbands whose life was embittered, and whose property was wasted, and whose children were neglected and ruined, through the dissipated habits of the mother of the house. To all these, what a relief would such a law as I suggest bring? I know a man in a respectable position in this town, who, to prevent his wife selling his silver spoons and pawning his clothes and furniture, made her a regular allowance of two bottles of whisky per day—and she drank them. In all such cases the law ought to give relief in justice to a good as against an evil doer. It is strange to see how society stands by and allows so many to waste their life, their wages, their substance on drink, and thereby throw the burden of maintaining their families on the sober and industrious part of the community. Virtue with us is taxed to support vice.

4. As the drunkard is held responsible for all that he does in a state of drunkenness, the law should declare that the keeper of the drinking-shop within which he got drunk shall share in his responsibility. No man can have a right, for the sake of money, to convert another man into a madman, and, having turned him out on society, to say, of whatever offence in his madness he commits, "my hands are clean."

5. The drunkard who deprives himself of reason, and

thereby makes himself capable of committing any crime, should, in all cases, be regarded as a subject of punishment; and the keeper of the drinking-shop, who supplied him, should be punished as equally guilty with himself—in many instances as more so.

6. Our legislators should contrive some means at law whereby those who create the poverty of the country should be made upon their own shoulders to carry the burden of it. For illustration's sake, take this case:—I knew a man who left a public-house drunk on a Saturday night, and on Sabbath morning was found smashed, stiff and dead, at the foot of a crag, by the side of which his path homewards lay. The burden of supporting that man's family ought to have been laid, not upon the public, but upon the publican; and the principles of such a law should be carried out to its fullest possible extent.

Some plead for better lodgings and sanitary measures.—P. 108.

The urgent necessity of these in Edinburgh is powerfully brought out in a letter addressed to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, by Henry Johnston, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., and in a pamphlet which that gentleman has published on the state of our closes and by-streets. He exposes to those who never turn a foot in the way of these abodes of foul wretchedness and misery a state of matters ruinous to the public health, pernicious to public morals, and a disgrace to our capital and its inhabitants.

Dr. George Bell published some years ago an account of the houses and inhabitants of Blackfriars' Wynd,

which presents a most doleful view of the sin, misery, wretchedness, and foulness of some parts of our city.

But the necessity of sanitary measures could not be better brought out than by the following extracts from a report given last summer by Dr. Letheby, to the City Commissioners of Sewers for London :

“ I have also been at much pains during the last three months to ascertain the precise conditions of the dwellings, the habits, and the diseases of the poor. In this way, 2208 rooms have been most circumstantially inspected, and the general result is, that nearly all of them are filthy, or over-crowded, or imperfectly drained, or badly ventilated, or out of repair. In 1989 of these rooms, all, in fact, that are at present inhabited, there are 5791 inmates, belonging to 1576 families; and to say nothing of the too frequent occurrence of what may be regarded as a necessitous over-crowding, where the husband, the wife, and young family of four or five children are cramped into a miserably small and ill-conditioned room, there are numerous instances where adults of both sexes, belonging to different families, are lodged in the same room, regardless of all the common decencies of life, and where from three to five adults, men and women, besides a train or two of children, are accustomed to herd together like brute beasts or savages; and where every human instinct of propriety or decency are smothered. Like my predecessor, I have seen grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their parents, brothers, and sisters, and cousins, and even the casual acquaintance of a day's tramp occupying the same bed of filthy rags or straw; a woman suffering in travail, in the midst of males and females of

different families that tenant the same room; where birth and death go hand in hand; where the child but newly born, the patient cast down with fever, and the corpse waiting for interment, have no separation from each other, or from the rest of the inmates. Of the many cases to which I have alluded, there are some that have commanded my attention by reason of their unusual depravity—cases in which from three to four adults of both sexes, with many children, were lodging in the same room, and often sleeping in the same bed. I have note of three or four localities where 48 men, 73 women, and 59 children are living in 34 rooms. In one room there are 2 men, 3 women, and 5 children; and in another 1 man, 4 women, and 2 children; and when, about a fortnight since, I visited the back room on the ground floor of No. 5, I found it occupied by 1 man, 2 women, and 2 children; and in it was the dead body of a poor girl, who had died in childbirth a few days before. The body was stretched out on the bare floor, without shroud or coffin. There it lay in the midst of the living, and we may well ask how it can be otherwise than that the human heart should be deadened to all the gentler feelings of our nature, when such sights as these are of common occurrence.

“So close and unwholesome is the atmosphere of some of the rooms, that I have endeavored to ascertain, by chemical means, whether it does not contain some peculiar product of decomposition, that gives to it its foul odor and its rare powers of engendering disease. I find that it is not only deficient in the due proportion of oxygen, but it contains three times the usual amount of carbonic acid, besides a quantity of aqueous vapor

charged with alkaline matter that stinks abominably. This is, doubtless, the product of putrefaction and of the various foetid and stagnant exhalations that pollute the air of the place. In many of my former reports, and in those of my predecessor, your attention has been drawn to this pestilential source of disease, and to the consequence of heaping human beings into such contracted localities; and I again revert to it because of its great importance, not merely that it perpetuates fever and the allied disorders, but because there stalks side by side with this pestilence a yet deadlier presence, blighting the moral existence of a rising population, rendering their hearts hopeless, their acts ruffianly and incestuous, and scattering, while society averts her eye, the retributive seeds of increase for crime, turbulence, and pauperism."

All who are familiar with the homes of the poorer and the haunts of the wicked and lapsed classes, will be reminded by this report of scenes which they themselves have witnessed in our large cities.

Before the Statistical Society at Liverpool, in September, 1837, Mr. Langton read a paper on the inhabited courts and cellars in Liverpool. The courts were 2271, and the cellars 7493; dark, damp, confined, and tenanted by nearly 30,000 souls.

In 1838, Mr. James Heywood read a paper before the Statistical Society of London, giving an account of a house-to-house visitation, of 176 families in Manchester. 165 houses contained many cellars, and there were 11 separate cellars.

In 1847 a committee of the Statistical Society of London inspected the dwellings, room by room, and condi-

tion of the inhabitants, of Church Lane, St. Giles, London. The population examined was 463, the number of families 100, and the number of bedsteads among them 90. There was an average, therefore, of above 5 persons to 1 bed; and many rooms were inhabited by as many as 22 souls. They report that "in these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown-up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children, the sick, the dying, and the dead, are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which brutes would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life; where all sense of propriety and self-respect must be lost, to be replaced only by a recklessness of demeanor which necessarily results from vitiated minds; and yet with many of the young, brought up in such hot-beds of mental pestilence, the hopeless, but benevolent attempt is making to implant, by means of general education, the seeds of religion, virtue, truth, order, industry, and cleanliness; but which seeds, to fructify advantageously, need, it is to be feared, a soil far less rank than can be found in these wretched abodes. Tender minds, once vitiated, present almost insuperable difficulties to reformation; bad habits and depraved feelings gather with the growth, and strengthen with the strength."

In what large town in the kingdom are not many of the poorer classes of the people living in circumstances which outrage all decency, destroy every moral feeling, and, of necessity, lead to debasement, dissipation, and crime?

The principle of temperance, as I hold it.—P. 118.

For a luminous and powerful exposition of the principle of temperance, as held by the writer of these sermons, he would refer the reader to a lecture delivered in London, by Professor James Miller of this city, and entitled "Abstinence, its Place, and Power."

We do nothing to instruct them, &c. We first condemn them to crime, and then condemn them to punishment.—P. 137.

The following statistics, like all others of the same description, plainly show how intimately crime is connected with ignorance, and what a total want of education exists amongst the lowest class, which furnish by far the larger number of the criminals of our country.

**EXTRACT from the CRIMINAL STATISTICS and RETURNS of
the MANCHESTER POLICE.**

The following is a table of the age of the persons taken into custody, with the degree of instruction, for the nine months ending 30th September, 1856:—

No.	Under 10 years of age.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	Above 20 years of age.
4470	10	418	963	3079

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF THESE 4470.

Neither able to read or write.	Read only, or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior instruction.
1748	2623	108	1

PER CENTAGE.

Total.	Of the uneducated.	Of the imperfectly educated.	Of the well and superior educated.
4470	88.99	58.68	2.32

In regard to by far the largest proportion of those entered in the column of the imperfectly educated, so far as all practical purposes and the benefits of education are concerned, they might with propriety be entered under the head of not educated at all; for it has always been found that those who could not read but with difficulty did not read at all, and were as completely shut out from such means of improvement as books afforded as those who do not know the letters.

There are thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of the children of this land, who are growing up strangers to the benefits and blessings of education. Ignorance is their sole, sad inheritance. They are punished for it, impoverished for it, imprisoned for it, banished for it, and hanged for it.—P. 139.

For full proof of this statement, we refer to the Government census on education.

The low state of education in Birmingham, where infant labor is remunerative, and where thousands of poor children are found at work who ought to be at school, is strikingly brought out by the fact that fourteen months is the full average time which the working classes of Birmingham spend at school.

In regard to Glasgow, we have been told that Mr. Strang, the great statist of Glasgow, calculates that there are from 6000 to 7000 children in that city, between 5 and 10 years of age, who are not attending any school. Captain Smart, the very intelligent superintendent of police in that city, reckons that the number of these children will exceed 10,000. A remarkably able, and intelligent gentleman, who has given much attention to philanthropic subjects, writes me in reference to Glasgow :—"I have had occasion to observe, since the Registration Act came into operation, that while bastardy is common among mill-workers, the inability to write is equally common. The number of uneducated adults is very great. It is of great importance to observe that the schools are unequally distributed. I find that in twelve districts, containing 12,194 habitually non-church-going families, there are no schools; and these districts include streets teeming with 'ragged boys.'" Now, these figures, which I believe are correct, square with others upon which I place more reliance. The Tron parish, which may be regarded as a medium example of the parishes which contain the bulk of the poor population, contains 2200 families, and estimating each family at nearly 6 individuals, which I believe is a truer estimate than $4\frac{1}{2}$, the population of this parish is 13,500. In this parish there are 3 schools, and at these schools there are

not more than 500 children. But each family can supply a child between 5 and 11 years of age, and thus there is only a fraction of the children at school. This district contains many of the city Arab tribe. How credible, Dr. Bell adds, is the remark which Mr. M'Callum, the admirable Superintendent of the Reformatory School, made to me:—"It is a rare thing to meet with an educated juvenile criminal; as a class they are deplorably ignorant."

That the want of education is far greater in Glasgow than any thing which Mr. Strang or the superintendent of police has conjectured—for these gentlemen do not profess to do any thing more than hazard a conjecture—will appear by looking into the state of another large manufacturing town, where the Education question has been keenly discussed for many years, and the truth connected with it thoroughly expiscated. I refer to Manchester; and as is Manchester, I have no doubt, so are almost all our large manufacturing towns. Our demand for Educational legislation, extension, and improvement, is sometimes met by the statement that we have made such progress with our present means and machinery, that it is best to let things alone, and that in the course of years the evil will be completely met. In many parts of the country, no doubt, much progress in a right direction has been made, but apart altogether from the case of the thousands and hundreds of thousands whom the let-alone system consigns to ruin, until it grows adequate to the wants of the country, on the very improbable supposition that it would ever do so, it is not the fact that the state of matters is getting better in our large towns under the present system. The fact is, that notwith-

standing all the exertions made under the present plan to meet the evil and make headway, with all the steam up, we are going astern in our large manufacturing towns; the evil is growing worse and worse. That appears from the following table, extracted from the Manchester and Salford Statistical Society's Reports:—

Year.	In Manchester, Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton.		Proportion. One in
	Day School Attendance. Total, public and private.	Population.	
1834-5	24,365	250,373	10,27
1851	29,145	307,516	13,30

It appears, therefore, in respect to day-school attendance, at the present time, it is worse than it was 17 years ago; inasmuch as from 1834-5 to 1851, day-school attendance, considered in relation to the population, has decreased from 1 in every 10 to 1 in 13 odds.

The following Table gives us the educational wants of Manchester, as ascertained in 1851; and taking that town as a standard by which to judge of our great centres of manufacture, it is dreadful to think of the total number of children in this kingdom whom our present system leaves parents, in so many instances, to bring up to the curses, and miseries, and crimes of ignorance—a disgrace, a danger, and a burden to the community.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF THE WORKING CLASSES, BETWEEN 8 AND 15, NEITHER "AT SCHOOL," NOR "AT WORK."

CENSUS RETURNS. (Evidence, p. 470.)	PRIVATE INQUIRY, INCLUDING CHILDREN NOT IN THE CENSUS RETURNS. (Evidence, pp. 359, 361.)
Total No. of Children under 15 } 180,608	Total No. of Children between 8 and 15..... 99,198
" under 8..... 82,118	
Total Number of Children between 8 and 15..... 98,490	Children of all classes attending school... 84,078
Total No. receiving any kind of daily instruction.. 44,598 Under 8..... 684	Children not at school, but supposed to belong to the middle and upper classes, at home, in employment, or receiving private education.. 10,450
Total receiving any kind of daily instruction, between 8 and 15..... 48,964	(Assume four fifths of children "in employment" (<i>Census Table</i>) to belong to the working classes)..... 11,728
Children of all classes in employment (<i>same age</i>)..... 14,660	
"Children receiving instruction," or "at work"..... 58,624	Children "at school" or "at work"..... 56,251
Children not described as "receiving instruction" either "at home" or "at school," or "in employment"..... 89,866	Children of the working classes not "at school" nor "at work"..... 46,942

REMARKS ON THE CENSUS RETURNS.

1. These returns include all children whom the different parties that made the returns considered to be receiving any kind of daily instruction, either "under a master or governess at home," or by attending school.

2. The better educated classes of society would generally make such returns pretty correctly; and, therefore, comparatively few of the children of these classes

will be found among such, as in the above table, are "undescribed."

3. The less educated and many of the working classes are known to have very lax notions respecting school attendance; and, therefore, the returns from those classes may be considered to be much exaggerated.

4. And consequently it is probable that the number of children "undescribed" will fall short of *the whole number of children of the working classes* ALONE, who, though not prevented by "work," are not "*attending day school.*"

REMARKS ON THE PRIVATE INQUIRY.

1. The number of "children attending school" exceeds by 5358 the corresponding returns of the census, *Ev.* p. 475; although the total number of children in this Table exceeds that with which it is compared by only 703 children; and therefore this Table makes a very liberal representation of the total school attendance.

2. No evidence has been adduced to show that the additional number (22,178) here taken to represent the children of the *middle and upper classes* "at home" or "in employment," together with those of the *working classes* "in employment," is likely to be below the actual number.

3. And, consequently, the statements in this Tablei representing the average number of children of the working classes neither "at school" nor "in employment," have no less claim for consideration than the Census Table, although it appears to differ in the result.

It has been stated in evidence (pages 360, 391) that about "54,670 children belonging to the laboring classes,

whether employed or not, are not attending day schools," and that no reason has been alleged, that ought to be considered satisfactory, why "one half, at least," of that number ought not "to be in some school receiving education." It is indeed highly probable that, at the present time, there are not fewer than 20,000 or 30,000 children of the laboring classes kept from day school, without being in employment or detained at home through sickness, domestic need, or any other sufficient cause, and who ought therefore to be gathered into school.

The most extraordinary errors may lurk under general statistics; the public, judging by them alone, may cherish the delusion that all is right when much is wrong.—P. 143.

How easily statistical facts, unless regarded in all their bearings, may be the means of producing a false impression, is illustrated by the following Table. Looking only at the increase of attendance at the Church of England, British, and Denominational Schools, one would infer a great improvement in the educational state of Manchester; but further inquiry shows, that what one class of schools has gained another has lost; that the scholars have not increased as they should have done, but only lifted their ground.

From that Table, also, it will be seen, that while the attendance at Church and Denominational Schools has increased since 1834-5, from 5434 to 16,367, the attendance at Private Schools, of all classes, has decreased from 18,465 to 11,713. And hence it appears that the increased attendance at Public Schools is to be attributed

in a much greater degree to the withdrawing of children from Private Schools, than to the bringing of additional children under the influence of education.

This circumstance is the more important when taken in connection with the fact, that the increase of school attendance during the last 17 years has fallen short considerably of the increase of the population.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1854-5.			1851.			1851.		
	ACTUAL ATTENDANCE.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			CONNECTED WITH THE SCHOOLS.		
	M. and S. Statistical Society's Report.			Census Returns.			Private Inquiry.		
	Manchester.*	Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton.†	Total.	Manchester.	Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton.	Total.	Manchester.	Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton.	Total.
Grammar Schools.....	200	..	200	322	..	322	380	..	380
Private Schools of every class.....	14,226	4,289	18,465	9,189	2,574	11,718	8,106	2,186	10,292
Church of England, British and Denominational Schools....	8,928	1,606	5,434	12,990	8,377	16,867	17,129	4,198	21,823
Mill Schools, Work-house, Prison, and other Schools.....	96	170	266	494	249	743	494	249	743
TOTAL ATTENDANCE in every class of Schools	18,860	6,015	24,865	22,945	6,200	29,145	26,109	6,693	32,797

* Omitting Newton.

† Omitting Pendlebury.

† Omitted in the Census Returns, see Ev. p. 389.

NOTE.—If to the Total here given (32,787), there be added 629 children in Pendlebury and 707 in extra-municipal Institutions, the result will be 34,073, as Ev. p. 369.—*(Private Inquiry.)*

While it is the duty of the state to provide the means of education, it is no less her duty to see that they are used.—P. 144.

It appears to us plain that society should charge itself with the duty of promptly meeting the educational wants of our country. The very existence of Britain's power and position, the interests of religion, the welfare of the nation, are involved in this subject. The question of a complete religious education belongs to the churches; the question of such an education as shall make men useful members of society belongs to the state; and while we would strongly deprecate a secular system of education, excluding the leading principles of a common Christianity from our common schools; unless the different denominations will so agree to make that practicable, they will drive men into the secular system; for surely better that these poor children should get some instruction than that they be left without any knowledge—to live, and sin, and die uninstructed as the brutes that perish.

It is a scandal to the churches that there should be any difficulty found in agreeing on a system of religious instruction suitable to little children. We are sure that that difficulty has no foundation in the Word of God. What have these infants to do with those ecclesiastical and doctrinal questions which unhappily divide good men among us? If we that are adults can always join in private worship with each other, and on occasions in public worship, and even sit down at the Lord's table with each other, recognising amid all our differences a common brotherhood and a common faith, it were a

melancholy thing indeed if we cannot agree about the simple elements of religion that are to be taught to little children; and that this wretched difficulty should be an obstruction in the way of that national system of education which the state is bound to establish, and without which no voluntary efforts will ever meet the wants of the country.

It should encourage Government and the Parliament to know that the people belonging to the different denominations do not sympathise with the extremer views of their ministers, and that they would heartily rejoice in the establishment of a system of education which would meet the wants of the country, although it did not meet the views and demands of those ecclesiastics who would perversely sacrifice the interests of the people to their own crotchets, love of power, or denominational peculiarities.

So long as this is—what, no doubt, it will ever be—a Protestant country, the Protestant religion should be that of national schools; but communicated in such a way as to give complete freedom to the consciences of Roman Catholics, or any other party declining to receive the religious instruction provided in the public schools. The children of Roman Catholic parents may be allowed to leave the school at the time of religious instruction; or whenever, if such a system should be preferred, there were a sufficient number of Roman Catholics as to furnish children for a school supported out of the public funds, let these be applied to giving secular instruction only—the religious education of the Roman Catholic Church being left to parents or priests. Thus the country would secure that all these children receive a good

secular education, and the country would not be employing the public funds in the propagation of what this Protestant kingdom regards as dangerous errors.

Whatever arrangement the state may make as to these matters, one thing she is entitled and bound to do, and that is this, to require that every child within her bounds shall be educated. If the parents are able but unwilling to do that, they should be compelled to do it—punished if they don't do it. If they are not able to do that, then it should be done at the public expense. To make sure that this is done, a system of inspection should be established. Such a system would not be found to interfere in the least degree with the rights and liberties of those who do their duty to their children and to the state; like other arrangements and laws for the preserving of honesty and order, that system would only be a terror, and a check, and a yoke to "evil-doers." People might send their children to public schools or private schools, national or denominational schools; but the state is entitled to see that they are receiving at least a plain education at some school.

The state is called on to extend the law to all manufactures, work, and service, which applies at present to the flax and cotton mills. Why should the children laboring in these manufactories enjoy a protection denied to others? what is good for them is good for others; what was needed by them is needed by thousands and tens of thousands of the children whose education is neglected, and whose best interests are sacrificed to the profits of their masters and the cupidity of their parents. The state should require, as it does in other countries, that no child be allowed to engage in any kind of remu-

nerative labor until it has received a plain education, or unless arrangements are made, while it is engaged in service or in manufacture, to conduct and complete its education by so many hours a-day being set apart to that purpose.

It is a most interesting fact that John Knox—in whose eye education bulked so large, that at the Reformation he proposed that one-fourth and more of the whole of the immense revenues of the Roman Catholic Church (the greater part of which were devoured by the Crown and nobles) should be sacredly devoted to the purpose of educating the children of the nation—three hundred years ago laid down the very principle which we advocate, and which is carried into practical effect with so much advantage in some parts of the Continent. It reflects immortal honor on the memory of that great man, that the education of the people was with him a first object; one to be striven for most resolutely, and paid for most liberally; and that he had the far-seeing eye to discern the great principle on which the working of the system should be based,—viz., the right and duty of the state to require that every child within its bounds shall receive such an education as to make it a useful member of society. He has embodied that in these words, extracted from the First Book of Discipline, which was laid before the Great Council of Scotland in 1560:—"This must be carefully provided, that no father, of what state or condition that ever he be, use his children at his own fantasy, especially in their youth-head; but all must be compelled to bring up their children in learning and virtue."

In the United States of America, by one of their last reports, complaints appear to come from every part of the country that parents neglect to send their children to school.—P. 144.

See the Twentieth Annual Report of the Board of Education, published at Boston, 1857.

What an appalling picture of irreligion do our large towns present!—P. 151.

EDINBURGH.—The Report of the Royal Commissioners on Religious Instruction proclaimed the fact, that one-third of the entire population of Edinburgh, or 50,000 people, had no fixed connection with any Christian Church.

GLASGOW.—In this city the proportion of its inhabitants which should be found attending church is, at the lowest computation, above 200,000. The whole amount of church accommodation there is for 140,000. So that if all the churches were filled to overflowing, there would still be more than 60,000 in that city who were attending no house of God. But one of the most benevolent and intelligent and Christian merchants of Glasgow informed me that many of the churches are not more than half filled; so that we may consider ourselves as making a very moderate calculation in concluding that more than 100,000 people in the city of Glasgow are living in a state of practical heathenism in this Christian land.

These calculations are corroborated by the statistics of the City Mission, published in February, 1856. It ap-

pears from this document that they have divided the city into 54 districts, and that in these districts there are 25,546 families who are on the whole non-church-going, and 15,675 families who never enter a church. These are nominally Protestants. It is estimated by them that each family consists of $4\frac{1}{3}$ individuals; and thus there are 110,699 individuals who are on the whole non-church-going, and 67,925 who never enter a church.

An admirable Report, entitled "Mission Churches of the United Presbyterian Church in Glasgow," fully bears out the preceding statements. From a thorough examination of the state of the city, and careful calculations, they arrive at this conclusion, that in Glasgow there are "in addition to the Roman Catholics, 100,204 persons living in open contempt of the ordinances of religion. The astounding fact is thus reached, that we are living in the midst of 180,000 fellow-citizens, popish and heathen, that is, *one-half of our entire population* who stand in pressing need of our missionary exertions."

LONDON AND ITS DISTRICTS some years ago contained a population of 2,434,868. The city was increasing annually at the rate of 25,000. The accommodation provided in the churches of all denominations would not accommodate one-third of the whole population; and although these were all full to overflowing, London would contain 649,297 living in a state of practical heathenism. But it is a notorious fact that a great many of the churches in the metropolis are miserably thin; and there can be no doubt of the truth of the terrible statement, that more than One Million of the people of London are living in the habit of neglecting the worship and house of God.

We have had already fruit of our labors.—P. 154.

The following statement regarding the Pleasance Territorial Mission was published by my colleague, the Rev. Dr. Hanna, to whose zeal and labors under God, this interesting and important work owes much of its existence and success.

PLEASANCE TERRITORIAL MISSION. .

"This mission has now been in operation for about four years. During that time we have succeeded in getting almost every child of proper age within the district marked out for our operations, to attend our schools. There were nearly 200 children in that position when we began our work. There are not now more than half a dozen. Our success in this department has been complete. To realize it, we had to buy a site and build a school-house, at a cost of upwards of £600, and we had to give good salaries to our schoolmaster and school-mistress. But it was not the building of the school-house, nor the providing of a good education for all who chose to seek it, which accomplished the great object we had in view, namely, the bringing those children to school who otherwise would have grown up uneducated. It was the repeated visits of the missionary, and of the lady agents to the homes of the people, explaining to them the benefits which the school erected in their neighborhood was fitted to confer upon their families, and urging those who had children of the right age to send them there to be taught, which realized that

end; and it is by such means alone that the uneducated children of the lowest class of our population can ever be gathered into the school-house.

"But it is far easier, within any district, to bring every child to school than every adult to church, especially where neglect of divine ordinances has been of long continuance, and is the prevailing habit of the stair, or close, or street, in which such forsakers of the sanctuary are congregated. To reclaim such to habits of church-going is the most difficult thing to which Christian benevolence can put its hands. Concentrated and sustained effort, much patience and many prayers, are all required. But our labors in this department also have not been without good fruit. A small congregation, composed almost entirely of those who had been living in entire neglect of divine ordinances, has been gathering. For the last three years the ordinance of the Lord's Supper has been regularly dispensed. One hundred and twelve individuals have been admitted to the fellowship of the Church. Fifty of these had never been in connection with any Church; so many as thirty-three of whom were far advanced in life. There were forty-seven, with some of whom it had been ten, with some twenty, with some thirty years since they had sat down at the table of the Lord; leaving only fifteen out of the hundred and twelve who were in full communion when they joined our little congregation. The ordinary attendance at public worship, which began with about a dozen, now averages from eighty to a hundred in the forenoon, and from a hundred to a hundred and sixty in the afternoon.

"The school-room in which the services have been held is now quite full. We have arrived at that stage

when, unless a church and a minister be provided, but little further progress can be made. We are as far on—we have as many communicants and as large an attendance, as any of those territorial missions in whose steps we are following had, when churches and ministers were provided for them. It is our intention to apply to the Church Courts to have Mr. Cochrane, our present missionary, licensed and ordained as the minister of that little flock which he has gathered in from the wilderness. At a meeting lately, held with them, the communicants expressed this to be their unanimous and most earnest desire. It remains only that we provide a suitable place of worship. It has been resolved that upon this building there shall be no debt, and that beyond the present there shall be no second application made. Whatever be the sum put into the hands of the Committee appointed by the Session, they are resolved not to go a farthing beyond it in their expenditure. We have, however, not only a church to build, we must either enlarge our infant school-room or erect a more commodious one. The Government Inspector of Schools has imposed upon us the condition either of doing this, or of dismissing a number of the children, which we cannot make up our minds to do. Without venturing to assign any scale of giving, it is our earnest hope that, by one effort of generosity, we may be enabled to perfect the external apparatus of this mission, and so put it in condition for making that further and still greater progress which we can have no doubt that, when so furnished, it will, with the divine blessing, speedily realize."

We are now about to build a regular place of worship in this locality and to form the people into a regular

congregation under an ordained minister; and as we must raise £1000 at least to meet the expenses of the building, the public are earnestly solicited to lend us a helping hand. Any money sent to the Rev. Dr. Hanna, Castle Terrace, or the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh, will be gratefully received. We need sympathy and support, and we hope for them.

The work would be found to be perfectly practicable.
—Pp. 156, 157.

On this subject the Rev. Mr. Bonar, one of the ministers of the Canongate, in a pamphlet full of startling facts and earnest pleading, which he has just published, makes the following statement in reference to the case of the West-Port Territorial Church, which is all the more valuable not only as given by a clergyman who is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the lower classes, but who belongs to a different church from those who have so successfully cultivated that district of our city:—"So far from being utopian, the plan indicated has been justified by actual results. In one of the very worst localities of Edinburgh, to which, only a few years before, an infamous notoriety attached, in which, upon survey, it was found that in the main streets and adjoining wynds, out of 411 families, only 45 were attached to any Christian communion, 70 were Roman Catholics, and 296 were entirely unconnected with any church; wherein, out of a gross population of 2000, 1500 were living strangers to the observance of religion, and in which 290 children were growing up wholly untaught; a district in which the mora

and physical condition of the community was most deplorable, one fourth being paupers and another fourth street-beggars, thieves, and prostitutes;—in this locality a wonderful change has been brought about. The West-Port was divided into twenty districts, each containing twenty families. A school was opened—not on the system of gratuitous instruction—first of all, at the end of the close where the atrocities of Burke and Hare had been committed, in an old deserted tannery, approached by a flight of wooden steps. At the outset appearances were abundantly unpromising, and on the first occasion, after the advices, requests, and entreaties which had for many previous weeks been brought to bear upon those whose highest good was contemplated and desired, only about a dozen adults, and these chiefly old women, were present. Now there is a substantial church, well attended, and not long since enlarged by the addition of a gallery; schools, week-day and evening, largely attended likewise, with the other desiderata of a library and a savings-bank, a washing-house, and a female industrial school. The problem has been solved. An instance was afforded, to adopt the words of Dr. Chalmers' biographer, 'in which the depths of city ignorance and vice have been sounded to the very bottom; nor can the possibility of cleansing the foul basement storey of our social edifice be doubted any longer.' Nor do we wonder that the great Christian philanthropist—for so he must be regarded by all unprejudiced minds—hailed what he was spared to see as 'the streaks and dawnings of a better day,' and was willing, 'after the struggles and discomfitures of thirty years,' to 'depart in peace, and leave the further prosecution with comfort and calmness in the hands of another generation.' "

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

BY

THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.

TO
M. C. L.
WHO HAS HER NAME GRAVEN
AT FULL LENGTH
ON THE
GRATEFUL HEARTS OF MANY CHILDREN SAVED
BY MEANS OF THAT
Original Bagged School,
WHICH HAS OWED
SO MUCH OF ITS SUCCESS
TO HER GENEROUS, ZEALOUS, AND
UNTIRING LABORS.

(3)

Seed-Time and Harvest:

OR,

PLEAS FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.

FIRST PLEA.

ON approaching Edinburgh from the west, after the general features which distance presents,—dome, and spire, and antique piles of building, the Castle standing in the foreground, while Arthur Seat raises its lion-like back between the city and the sea,—the first object which attracts the eyes of a stranger is a structure of exquisite and surpassing beauty. It might be a palace for our Queen :—it is a hospital. Near by, embowered in wood, stands an edifice of less pretensions, but also great extent : it is another hospital. Within a bow-shot of that, again, some fine open towers rise

from the wood over a fair structure, with its Grecian pillars and graceful portico :—it is another hospital. Now in the city, and wheeling round the base of the Castle rock, he drives on by Lauriston. Not far away, on the outskirts of the town, pleasantly planted in a beautiful park, bordered with trees, stands an old-fashioned building :—it is another hospital. In his way along Lauriston, within a stone-cast of him, his eye catches the back of a large and spacious edifice, which looks beautifully out on the Meadows, the low Braid Hills, and the distant Pentlands :—it is another hospital. A few turns of the wheel, and before him, within a fine park, or rather ornamental garden, stands the finest structure of our town,—a masterpiece of Inigo Jones,—with a princely revenue of £15,000 a year :—it is another hospital. The carriage now jostles over a stone ; the stranger turns his head, and sees, but some hundred yards away, a large Dutch-like structure, stretching out its long lines of windows, with the gilded ship, the sign of commerce, for weather-vane, on its summit :—

that is another hospital. Our friend concludes, and not without some reason, that, instead of the "Modern Athens," Edinburgh might be called the City of Hospitals.

I have no quarrel at present with these institutions: their management is in the hands of wise, excellent, and honorable men; and, in so far as they fail to accomplish the good intended, it is not that they are mismanaged. The management is not bad; but in some of its elements the system itself is vicious. God never made men to be reared in flocks, but in families. Man is not a gregarious animal, other than that he herds together with his race in towns, a congeries of families. Born, as he is, with domestic affections, whatever interferes with their free play is an evil to be shunned, and, in its moral and physical results, to be dreaded. God framed and fitted man to grow up, not under the hospital, but the domestic roof,—whether that roof be the canvas of an Arab tent, the grassy turf of a Highland shieling, or the gilded dome of a palace. And as man was no more made to be reared in a

hospital than the human foot to grow in a Chinese shoe, or the human body to be bound in ribs of iron or whalebone,—acting in both cases in contravention of God's law,—you are as sure in the first case to inflict injury on his moral, as in the second on his physical constitution. They commit a grave mistake who forget that injury as inevitably results from flying in the face of a moral or mental, as of a physical law. So long as rice is rice, you cannot rear it on the bald brow of a hill-top : it loves the hollows and the valleys, with their water-floods ; and so long as man is man, more or less of injury will follow the attempt to rear him in circumstances for which his Maker never adapted him.

But apart from this, who and what are the children that, under the roof of these crowded hospitals, receive shelter, food, clothing, and instruction ? It is much deplored by many, and can be denied by none, that in some of these hospitals not a few of the inmates are the children of those who are able, and ought to be willing,—and, but for the temptations

these institutions present, would be ready,—to train up their children as olive plants around the domestic table, and rear them within the tender, kind, holy, and heaven-blessed circle of a domestic home. There are nursed those precious affections toward parents, brothers, sisters, and smiling babes, which, for man's good in this life, and the well-being of society, are worth more than all Greek and Roman lore. I cannot better convey my ideas and feelings on this matter than by saying, that when a Governor of Heriot's Hospital,—a hospital which enjoys the care and attention both of the Town Council and the city clergy,—I was astonished to be applied to by a respectable man on behalf of his son. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not much blame parents and guardians for availing themselves of these hospitals, even when they might do otherwise. A well-furnished table, lodging the most comfortable, a first-rate education, in some instances valuable bursaries, and occasionally, when launched into the world, a sum of money to float the favored pupil on,—these

present the temptation to tear the child from a mother's side, and send it away from a father's care, which it is not easy to resist. Still, to resume my narrative, I was amazed to receive such an application from such a quarter. The applicant was a sober and excellent man, living in what the world would count respectable circumstances. Knowing this, nevertheless I asked him, "Can you give your boy porridge in the morning?" "Yes," said he, surprised at such a question. "Potatoes to dinner?" "Certainly." "Porridge at night?" He looked astonished : he knew, as I and all his neighbors did, that he was able to do a great deal more. "Then," I said, "my friend, were I you, it should not be till they had laid me in my coffin that that boy of mine should lose the blessings of a father's fireside, and be cast amid the dangers of a public hospital." I may perhaps add, that I thought him a wise man, for he took my advice. And before leaving these hospitals, I think it right also to add, in justice to the management of Heriot's Hospital, and to the honor of Mr. Duncan

Maclaren, by whom the scheme was proposed and carried, that some £3,000 a year is applied to the maintenance of schools scattered up and down the city, where the children of decent tradesmen, mechanics, and laborers, receive a good *gratis* education.

Now, to resume, for convenience' sake, the company of my stranger friend. Skirting along the ruins of the old city wall, and passing down the Vennel, we descend into the Grassmarket,—a large, capacious *place*, with the exception of some three or four modern houses, still standing as it did two centuries ago,—the most perfect specimen in our city of the olden time. Its old massive fronts, reared as if in picturesque contempt of modern uniformity,—some with the flat roofs of the East, and others of the Flemish school, with their sharp and lofty gables topped by the rose, the thistle, and the *fleur de lis*,—still look down on that square as in the days when it was one sea of heads, every eye turned to the great black gallows, which rose high over all, and from which, amid

the hushed and awful silence of assembled thousands, rose the last psalm of a hero of the Covenant, who had come there to play the man.

In a small well-conditioned town, with the exception of some children basking on the pavement, and playing with the dogs that have gone over with them to enjoy the sunny side, between the hours of ten and one, you miss the Scripture picture of "boys and girls playing in the street." Not so in the Grass-market. In two-thirds of the shops, on one side of this square (for we have counted them) spirits are sold. The sheep are near the slaughter-house,—the victims are in the neighborhood of the altars. The mouth of almost every *close* is filled with loungers, worse than Neapolitan lazzaroni,—bloated and brutal figures, ragged and wretched old men, bold and fierce-looking women, and many a half-clad mother, shivering in cold winter with her naked feet on the frozen pavement, and a skeleton infant in her arms. On a summer day, when in the blessed sunshine and warm

air misery itself will sing, dashing in and out of these closes, careering over the open ground, engaged in their rude games, arrayed in flying drapery, here a leg out and there an arm, are crowds of children. Their thin faces tell how ill they are fed. Their fearful oaths tell how ill they are reared. Yet the merry laugh, the hearty shout, and screams of delight, as some unfortunate urchin, at leap-frog, measures his length upon the ground, tell that God made childhood to be happy, and how even misery will forget itself in the buoyancy and vivacity of youth.

We get hold of one of these boys. Poor fellow ! it is a bitter day ; and he has neither shoes nor stockings. His naked feet are red, swollen, cracked, ulcerated with the cold ; a thin, thread-worn jacket, with its gaping rents, is all that protects his breast ; beneath his shaggy bush of hair he shows a face sharp with want, yet sharp also with intelligence beyond his years. That little fellow has learned to be already self-supporting. He has studied the arts ;—he is a master of imposture, lying,

begging, stealing. Small blame to him, but much to those who have neglected him,—he had otherwise pined and perished. So soon as you have satisfied him that you are not connected with the police, you ask him, “Where is your father?” Now, hear his story,—and there are hundreds can tell a similar tale. “Where is your father?” “He is dead, sir.” “Where is your mother?” “Dead, too.” “Where do you stay?” “Sister and I, and my little brother, live with granny.” “What is she?” “She is a widow woman.” “What does she do?” “Sells sticks, sir.” “And can she keep you all?” “No.” “Then how do you live?” “Go about and get bits of meat, sell matches, and sometimes get a trifle from the carriers for running an errand.” “Do you go to school?” “No, never was at school ; attended sometimes a Sabbath-school, but have not been there for a long time.” “Do you go to church?” “Never was in a church.” “Do you know who made you?” “Yes, God made me.” “Do you say your prayers?” “Yes, mother taught me a prayer before she died ;

and I say it to granny afore I lie down.”
“Have you a bed?” “Some straw, sir.”

Our stranger friend is astonished at this,—not we. Alas! we have ceased to be astonished at any amount of misery suffered, or suffering, in our overgrown cities. You have, says he, splendid hospitals, where children are fed, and clothed, and educated, whose parents, in instances not a few, could do all that for them; you have beautiful schools for the gratis education of the children of respectable tradesmen and mechanics: what provision have you made for these children of crime, misery, and misfortune? Let us go and see the remedy which this rich, enlightened, Christian city has provided for such a crying evil. We blush, as we tell him there is none. Let us explain ourselves. Such children cannot pay for education, nor avail themselves of a *gratis* one, even though offered. That urchin must beg and steal, or he starves. With a number like himself, he goes of a morning as regularly to that work as the merchant to his shop or the tradesman to his place of labor. They are

turned out,—driven forth sometimes,—to get their meat, like sheep to the hills, or cattle to the field ; and if they don't bring home a certain supply, a drunken father and a brutal beating await them.

For example : I was returning from a meeting one night, about twelve o'clock, in a fierce blast of wind and rain. In Princes street, a shivering boy with a piteous voice, pressed me to buy a tract. I asked the child why he was out in such a night, and at such an hour. He had not got his money ; he dared not go home without it ; he would rather sleep in a stair all night. I thought, as we passed a lamp, that I had seen him before. I asked him if he went to church. "Sometimes to Mr. Guthrie's," was his reply. On looking again, I now recognized him as one I had occasionally seen in the Cowgate chapel. Muffled up to meet the weather, he did not recognize me. I asked him what his father was ? "I have no father, sir ; he is dead." His mother ? "She is very poor." "But why keep you out here ?" Then reluctantly the truth came out. I knew her

well, and had visited her wretched dwelling. She was a tall, dark, gaunt, gipsy-looking woman, who, notwithstanding a cap of which it could be but premised that it had once been white, and a gown that it had once been black, had still some traces of one who had seen better days ; but, now she was a drunkard. Sin had turned her into a monster ; and she would have beaten that poor child within an inch of death, if he had been short of the money, by her waste of which she starved him, and fed her own accursed vices.

Now, by this anecdote illustrating to my stranger friend the situation of these unhappy children, I added that, nevertheless, they might get education, and secure some measure both of common and Christian knowledge. But mark how, and where. Not as in the days of our blessed Saviour, when the tender mother brought her child for his blessing. The jailer brings them now. Their only passage to school is through the Police Office ; their passport is a conviction of crime ; and in this Christian and enlightened city it is

only within the dreary walls of a prison that they are secure either of school or Bible. When one thinks of their own happy boys at home, bounding free on the green, and breathing the fresh air of heaven,—or of the little fellow that climbs a father's knee, and asks the oft-repeated story of Moses, or of Joseph,—it is a sad thing to look in through the eyelet of a cell-door, on the weary solitude of a child spelling its way through the Bible. It makes one sick to hear men sing the praises of the fine education of our prisons. How much better and holier were it to tell us of an education that would save the necessity of a prison-school ! I like well to see the life-boat, with her brave and devoted crew ; but with far more pleasure, from the window of my old country manse, I used to look out at the Bell Rock Tower, standing erect amid the stormy waters, where in the mists of day the bell was rung, and in the darkness of the night the light was kindled. Thus mariners were not saved from the wreck, but saved from being wrecked at all. Instead of first punishing crime, and

then, through means of a prison education, trying to prevent its repetition, we appeal to men's common sense, and common interest, to humanity, and Christianity, if it were not better to support a plan which would reverse this process, and which seeks to prevent, that there may be no occasion to punish.

I may be asked, would not this be accomplished by the existence and multiplication of schools, where, in circumstances of necessity, a gratis education may be obtained? We answer, Certainly not. Look how the thing works, and is working. You open such a school in some poor locality of the city, where, among the more decent and well-provided children, there is a number of shoeless, shirtless, capless, ragged boys, as wild as desert savages. The great mass of those in the district you have not swept into your school; but, granting that through moral influence, or otherwise, you do succeed in bringing out a small per centage of these,—mark what happens. In a few days this and that one fail to answer at roll-call. Now, an essential element in successful educa-

tion is regular attendance. In truth, the world would get on as ill were the sun to run his course to-day, and take a rest or play the truant to-morrow, and be so irregular in his movements that no one could count upon his appearance, as will the work of education with an attendance at school constantly broken and interrupted. Feeling this, the teacher seeks the abode of the child, climbs some three or four dark stairs, and at length finds himself in such an apartment as we have often seen ; there is neither board, nor bed, nor Bible. Around the cinders, gathered from the street, sit some half-naked children,—his poor ragged pupil among the number. “ Your child,” says he to the mother, “ has been away from school.” Now let the Christian public listen to her reply. “ I could not afford to keep him there ; he *maun* do something for his meat.” I venture to say, I confidently affirm, that there are now many hundreds of children in these circumstances in Edinburgh. I ask the Christian public, What are we to do ? One of two things we must do. Look at them. First, we may

leave the boy alone. Begging, the trade in which he is engaged, being next neighbor to thieving, he soon steals. He is apprehended and cast into prison ; and having been marched along the public street, shackled to a policeman, and returned to society with the jail-brand on his brow, any tattered shred of character that hung loose about him before is now lost. As the French say, and all the world knows, "*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute.*" He descends, from step to step, till a halter closes his unhappy career ; or, he is passed away to a penal settlement, the victim of a poverty for which he was not to blame, and of a neglect on the part of others for which a righteous God will one day call them to judgment.

There is another alternative ; and it is that we advocate. Remove the obstruction which stands between that poor child and the school-master and the Bible ; roll away the stone that lies between the living and the dead. Since he cannot attend your school unless he starves, give him food ; feed him, in order to

educate him ; let it be food of the plainest, cheapest kind ; but by that food open his way ; by that powerful magnet to a hungry child, draw him to school.

Strolling one day with a friend among the romantic scenery of the crags and green valleys around Arthur Seat, we came at length to St. Anthony's Well, and sat down on the great black stone beside it, to have a talk with the ragged boys who pursue their calling there. Their *tinnies* were ready with a draught of the clear cold water, in hope of a half-penny. We thought it would be a kindness to them, and certainly not out of character in us, to tell them of the living water that springeth up to life eternal, and of Him who sat on the stone of Jacob's Well, and who stood in the Temple and cried, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." By way of introduction, we began to question them about schools. As to the boys themselves, one was fatherless,—the son of a poor widow ; the father of the other was alive, but a man of low habits and bad character. Both were poorly

clothed. The one had never been at school ; the other had sometimes attended a Sabbath-school. These two little fellows were self-supporting,—living by such shifts as they were then engaged in. Encouraged by the success of Sheriff Watson, who had the honor to lead this enterprise, the idea of a Ragged School was then floating in my brain ; and so, with reference to the scheme, and by way of experiment, I said, “ Would you go to school, if, besides your learning, you were to get breakfast, dinner, and supper there ? ” It would have done any man’s heart good to have seen the flash of joy that broke from the eyes of one of them,—the flush of pleasure on his cheek, as, hearing of three sure meals a day, the boy leapt to his feet, and exclaimed, “ Aye will I, sir, and bring the haill *land*, too ; ” * and then, as if afraid I might withdraw what seemed to him so large and munificent an offer, he exclaimed, “ I’ll come for but my dinner, sir.”

I have abundant statistics before me to prove that there are many hundreds of children in

* The whole tenement.

this town in circumstances as hopeless as those I describe. They must be fed, in order to receive that common moral and religious education, without which, humanly speaking, they are ruined both for this world and the next.

How many there are in still more hopeless circumstances I never knew till I had gone to see one of the saddest sights a man could look on. The Night Asylum was not then established ; but the houseless, the inhabitants of arches and stair-foots, those, like the five boys lately sent to prison, who had no home but an empty cellar in Shakspeare Square,—found, when they sought it, or dared to seek it, a shelter in the Police Office. I had often heard of the misery it presented ; and, detained at a meeting till past midnight, I went with one of my elders, who was a Commissioner of Police, to visit the scene. In a room, the walls of which were thickly hung with bunches of skeleton keys, the dark lanterns of the thief, and other instruments of housebreaking, sat the lieutenant of the watch. Seeing me at that untimely hour, handed in by one of the Com-

missioners, he looked surprised. Having satisfied him that there was no misdemeanor, we proceeded, under the charge of an intelligent officer, to visit the wards.

Our purpose is not to describe the strangest, saddest collection of human misery I ever saw, but to observe that not a few children, having no home on earth, had sought and found there a shelter for the night. "They had not where to lay their head." Turned adrift in the morning, and subsisting as they best could during the day, this wreck of society, like the wreck of the sea-shore, came drifting in again at evening tide. After visiting a number of wards and cells, I remember looking down from the gallery on an open space, where five or six human beings lay on the bare pavement, buried in slumber; and right opposite the stove, with its ruddy light shining full on his face, lay a poor child who attracted my special attention. He was miserably clad; he seemed about eight years old; he had the sweetest face I ever saw; his bed was the hard stone pavement; his pillow a brick; and, as he lay calm in sleep, for-

getful of all his sorrows, he looked a picture of injured innocence. His story, which I learned from the officer, was a sad one; but one such as too many could tell. He had neither father nor mother, brother nor friend, in the wide world. His only friends were the Police,—his only home their office. How he lived they did not know; but, sent away in the morning, he usually returned at night. The floor of a ward, the stone by the stove, was a better bed than a stair-foot. I could not get that boy out of my head or heart for days and nights together. I have often regretted that some effort was not made to save him. Some six or seven years are by and gone since then; and before now, launched on the sea of human passions, and exposed to a thousand temptations, he has too probably become a melancholy wreck. What else could any man who believes in the depravity of human nature, and knows the danger of the world, expect him to become? These children, whom we leave in ignorance, and starve into crime, must grow up into criminals,—the pest, the

shame, the burden, the punishment of society ; and in the increasing expenses of public charities, work-houses, poor-rates, prisons, police-officers, and superior officers of justice, what do we see, but the judgments of a righteous God, and hear, but the echo of these solemn words : "Be sure your sin will find you out."

From statistics before me, I repeat it again, —and it ought to be repeated till a remedy be provided,—that there are at least a thousand children in this city (others say some thousands, but I would rather understate than in the least exaggerate the case) who cannot receive such an education as will bless them, and make them a blessing, unless, along with the means of education, they are provided with the means of keeping body and soul together. Let the Christian public observe, that while such schools as Lady Effingham's, Lady Anderson's, and the Duchess of Gordon's, and others of the same description, are most creditable to the large-hearted benevolence of these ornaments of the upper and best friends of the lower classes, and are the means of incalcula-

ble good to a low class, yet they hardly touch that *lowest* class for whose interests I have stepped forth from my own peculiar walk, and now venture, through the press, on this appeal. The fact may be doubted by some who have never left their drawing-rooms to visit, like angels of mercy, the abodes of misery and crime ; but no visitor of the Destitute Sick Society,—no humble and hard-working city missionary,—no enlightened governor of our prisons,—no superintendent of Night Asylum or House of Refuge,—none who, like myself, has been called on to explore, amid fever and famine, the depths of human misery in this city, and has come in close, and painful, and heart-sickening contact with its crimes and poverty,—I say, none of these will doubt it,—at least I have met with none who doubted it. I implore the public to remember, that we have not here the miserable consolation that the infected will die off. They are mixed with society,—each an active centre of corruption. Around them you can draw no *Cordon Sanitaire*. The leaven is every day leavening

more and more of the lump. Parents are begetting and bringing up children in their own image ; while ignorance, and vice, and crime, are shooting ahead even of the increase of that population.

I have long felt inclined to add my experience to that of many benevolent and Christian men who have gone before me, regarding the deplorable and dangerous state of the class who form the substratum of society, the miserable provision made even for decent poverty,—for those whom the hand of God has smitten,—and the manifold temptations the poor are thereby exposed to. But the pressure of other avocations, the difficulty of getting the public ear in times of excitement, and the lack of any approved remedy for the evil in its first causes, must explain my silence in the past.

We had been for some time inclined to hold that such a remedy was only to be found in such schools as we now propose ; but, till the experience of Aberdeen and of Dundee had turned what was but a presumption into a fact, we had not courage to venture on the

proposal. We see no way of securing the amelioration and salvation of these forlorn, outcast, and destitute children, but by making their maintenance a bridge and stepping-stone to their education. It has been tried and proved, that without some such instrumentality you cannot get these children to school ; at least you cannot get more than the smallest percentage of them ; and though you could,—though you got the hungry, shivering creature into your class,—what heart has he for learning, whose pale face and hollow eyes tell you he is starving? What teacher could have the heart to punish a child who has not broken his fast that day? What man of sense would mock with books a boy who is starving for bread? Let Christian men answer our Lord's question ; let every parent think of it :—"What father, if his child asked for bread, would give him a stone?" And what is English grammar, or the Rule of Three, or the A, B, C, to a hungry child, but a stone?

I have often met this difficulty in dealing

with the grown up, who possessed what the child does not,—sense to understand the importance of the lesson. I have seen it in a way not to be forgotten. In the depth of a hard winter, when visiting in the Cowgate, I entered a room where, save a broken table, there was nought of furniture but a crazy bedstead, on which, beneath a thin ragged coverlet, lay a very old, grey-headed woman. I began to speak to her, as to one near eternity, about her soul; on which, raising herself up, and stretching out a bare, withered arm, she cried most piteously, “I am cauld and hungry.” “My poor old friend,” I said, “we will do what we can to relieve these wants; but let me in kindness remind you that there is some thing worse than either cold or hunger.” “Aye, but, sir,” was the reply, “if ye were as cauld and as hungry as I am, ye could think o’ naething else.” She read me a lesson that day which I have never forgotten; and which, as the advocate of these poor forlorn children, I ask a humane and Christian public to apply to their case. The public may plant schools thick

as trees of the forest ; but be assured, unless, besides being trees of knowledge,—to borrow a figure from the isles of the Pacific,—they are also *bread-fruit trees*, few of these children will seek their shadow, far less sit under it with great delight.

Is any one so ignorant of human nature as to suppose that, offered nothing but learning, these destitute children may be brought to school by the mere power of moral suasion ? I would like to know how many of the well-fed, well-clothed, well-disciplined children, who crowd our schools, would prefer the school-room to the play-ground, unless their parents compelled their attendance ? It may be answered, Try the power of moral suasion on the parents. Now, we put it to any reasonable man, if it be not true, that to expect an abandoned, drunken ruffian,—a miserable, ignorant, poverty-struck widow, whose powers, both of body and mind, grief and want have paralyzed,—those who themselves are strangers to the benefits of education,—who are living without God and without hope in the world,—who are part

ly dependent for their own stunted subsistence, and, in too many instances, the feeding of their vices, on the fruits of their children's plunder or begging,—we ask, if to expect that such will compel their children to attend school, is not seeking for grapes on thorns, or figs on thistles?

We have already indicated how we propose to meet these difficulties: let us be a little more explicit. What we then propose to do, with the intent of meeting, and the confidence of overcoming, difficulties never yet fairly grappled with, and, with God's blessing, of engrafting on the fair stock of civilization and Christianity these wild vines, so that they shall yield the wine which is pleasant both to God and man, is this: in place of one great institution, which would be attended by many disadvantages, let there be an adequate number of schools set down in the different districts of the city, so that each school shall contain no more than a manageable number of children,—not more than a teacher can thoroughly control and break in. These Arabs of the

city are wild as those of the desert, and must be broken into three habits,—those of discipline, learning, and industry, not to speak of cleanliness. To accomplish this, our trust is in the almost omnipotent power of Christian kindness. Hard words and harder blows are thrown away here. With these, alas ! they are too familiar at home, and have learned to be as indifferent to them as the smith's dog to the shower of sparks. And without entering into many details, it may be enough to say, that in the morning they are to break their fast on a diet of the plainest fare,—then march from their meal to their books ; in the afternoon they are again to be provided with a dinner of the cheapest kind,—then back again to school ; from which, after supper, they return, not to the walls of a hospital, but to their own home. There, carrying with them many a holy lesson, they may prove Christian missionaries to these dwellings of darkness and sin. This is no vain expectation. Our confidence is in Him who has said, “ Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings He ordaineth

strength." And we are all the more confident of his blessing, because we are in this the best way fulfilling the duty laid on us in his promise to the forlorn,—“ When thy father and thy mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up.” A faithful God, He does not this by way of miracle, but by way of means ; putting it into the hearts of kind and Christian people to do a father’s and a mother’s part to those who are fatherless and motherless, or to those still more unhappy children who have parents, but would be better without them.

To work this scheme to its greatest advantage and capability of good, we would strongly recommend the adoption of some such plan as this : In place of benevolent individuals contenting themselves with subscribing to its funds, and taking no further interest in the welfare of its objects, let each select one child or more, as his means may warrant,—say one child. The expenses of its education and maintenance at school are met by him : this is known to the child ; and thus, taught to regard him as its benefactor, the better and kindlier feel-

ings of its nature are brought into activity, and nurtured into strength. Within the arms of his gratitude man can embrace a benevolent individual, but not a benevolent community. What pauper ever left a charity workhouse with a blessing on its Directors? But individual charity has been remembered in the widow's prayer ; and some have walked our streets who could say with the patriarch, " When the eye saw me, then it blessed me." We attach the utmost importance to this plan. By means of it, the person through whose kindness the child is placed and paid for at school,—who comes there occasionally to watch the progress of a plant which he had found flung on the highway, to be trodden under foot, but which he has transplanted into this nursery of good,—becomes an object of kindly regard to the child. The boy fears his displeasure, and aims at his approbation. Kindness softens the child's heart ; his love and gratitude are kindled ; and so we call in the most effectual allies in our effort to save him from ruin. In this way, moreover, the

child has secured a patron and protector,—one to take him by the hand when his term at school is closed, and to stand by him in the battle of life. Selecting a boy in whom we have learned to take a kindly interest, we will feel it to be our business to guide him, by our counsel and influence, into some way of well-doing. We will charge ourselves with his welfare. He will not have to complain,—“No man careth for my soul.” And thus through the influence of kindly feelings on his part, and Christian care on ours, in many a now unhappy child society might gain a useful member, instead of receiving an Ishmaelite, “whose hand is against every man, and every man’s hand against him.”

On the management of these schools we have only to add, that alongside a common and Christian education, we will introduce such work as may suit the age of the children, and their condition in life, with the double advantage of lessening, by its profits, the expense of maintenance, and forming in the children habits of industry, which will fit them for

an honest and useful life. And thus, through these schools, heaven smiling upon them, we will be able to address these children in the language of God to the patriarch,—“I will bless thee, and make thee a blessing.”

We know no solid objection to which our scheme is open. Not that we mean to say it will prove a good without any mixture of evil, or that it cannot by any possibility be abused ; but only that, if these are objections, they are objections to which the best and noblest schemes of Christian benevolence are exposed. However, our extreme anxiety for the success of this scheme leads us to address ourselves to some objections that may be conjured up against it.

Now, we beg, in the first place, to observe, that this is no scheme to relieve those whose vices have brought them to ruin, or whose indolence keeps them in poverty. We fully accord with this sentiment of the apostle, “He that will not work should not eat.” This is both the judgment of Scripture and of reason. In very mercy to this world, God has linked

crime and suffering together ; and it is a short-sighted benevolence which, interfering with that law of Providence, attempts to dissolve the connection. Let guilty parents suffer. They have eaten sour grapes,—let their teeth be set on edge. But has not God said, “What mean ye, that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying, the fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children’s teeth are set on edge? As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel.” And the question which we put to a humane and Christian public is this : Are we, without any efficient effort to save their innocent and helpless offspring, to allow these guilty parents to draw them down into the same gulf with themselves? We do not propose to contaminate our hospitals with such children. Surely it would be one thing to rear the children of the wicked in affluence—to provide them with a finished education—to house them in splendid palaces ; and another thing to save them from the pangs of hunger, and from the crimes to which hun-

ger tempts and drives them ; to bless them with a simple education, by which they might live decently in this world, and be taught the way to a better. Let me put a case ! In the College Wynd of the old Greyfriars' parish, I found a mother, with some three young children by her side, and a pale, sickly infant in her arms. She was a drunkard. But there was no bed there, save some straw ; there was no fire, save some smouldering cinders ; there was not a morsel of bread in the house. I learnt this from being constantly interrupted, while speaking to her, by the miserable object in her arms incessantly saying something to its mother. On asking what it said, she burst into tears, and told me it was asking for bread, and she had none to give it. They had not broken their fast that day ; and it was now past noon. Fresh from a happy country parish, I was horrified at such a scene ; and sent out for a loaf. They fell on it like ravenous beasts. Now, the question I ask, and to which I crave an answer, is this : Should I have left these children to die of hunger, because

their mother was a drunkard? If not,—if what I did was rather to be commended than condemned,—how ought this scheme to commend itself to the zealous support of Christian men? That food, perhaps, served to spin out for but a little while their feeble thread of life: it secured to them no permanent benefit. But let the public observe, that the charity given in the way we plead for does what common charity does not;—it secures for every child whose hunger it allays, and whose life it saves, the blessings of a common and a Christian education.

We can fancy some people being at first sight alarmed at our scheme, as one which will entail additional burdens on the public. Grant that it did:—the benefit would more than compensate for the burden. “There is he that scattereth and yet increaseth;” and,—never were the words more applicable,—“there is he that withholdeth the hand, and it tendeth to poverty.” But it is not thus that we meet the objection. We meet it fairly in the face. We deny that any additional burden worth men-

tioning will press on the public. Do you fancy that, by rejecting this appeal, and refusing to establish these schools, you, the public, will be saved the expense of maintaining these outcasts? A great and demonstrable mistake. They live just now ; and how do they live? Not by their own honest industry, but at your expense. They beg and steal for themselves ; or their parents beg and steal for them. You are not relieved of the expense of their sustenance by refusing my plea. The Old Man of the Sea sticks to the back of Sinbad. Surely it were better for Sinbad to teach the old man to walk on his own feet. I pray the public to remember, that begging and stealing, while in most cases poor trades to those who pursue them, are dear ones to the public. A friend just now tells me of an old beggar, accomplished in his vocation, who used to lament over the degeneracy of the age, saying, that "men nowadays didna ken how to beg ; that Kelso *weel* beggit was worth fifteen shillings any day." These beggars that you are breeding on the body politic are costly as well as

troublesome members of society. Catch yon little fellow, with his pale face and piteous whine, and search, as some of us have done, his wallets. You will be astonished at the stores of beef and bread concealed beneath his rags. Don't blame him, however, because he whines on;—he must reach his den at night, laden like a bee with plunder. You forget that a sound beating may await him if he returns empty-handed; for he has to keep his mother in whisky, as well as his brothers and sisters in food. You have often tried to put down public begging, the dearest and most vicious way of maintaining the poor; but till some such plan as ours is adopted, you never can. Not to speak of the beggars that prowl about our streets, hundreds of children set out every morning to levy their subsistence for the day, by calls at private houses. They beg when they may: they steal when they can. Is not such a system a disgrace to society? Its evils are legion: and I can fancy no plan that goes so directly, and with such sure promise of success, to the root of these evils, as that

I advocate. We say with Daniel Defoe, that begging is a shame to any country : if the beggar is an unworthy object of charity, it is a shame that he should be *allowed* to beg ; if a worthy object of charity, it is a shame that he should be *compelled* to beg.

We can again fancy some filled with fear lest such institutions should prove “a bounty on indolence, improvidence, and dissipation.” We might answer, that the same objection may be urged against all charity ; and that unless we are prepared to run some risk, we shall never either obey the command of God to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, or yield to the better feelings of our nature. But let us look more directly at this objection. We are ready to meet it. Grant that the scheme were to act so in some cases on the parents ; still the good more than counterbalances the evil. You are employing the only means whereby the children can be saved from habits of “indolence, improvidence, and dissipation.” Suppose a man already indolent, improvident, and dissipated, to have four children ; without this

institution these grow up in their father's image. And what happens? Let the public observe what happens. The evil is multiplied fourfold. These four, again, become in course of time heads of families,—say each the parent of four children. And what happens now? The evil by this time is multiplied sixteenfold; and so it rolls on and deepens, like the waters of the prophet's vision; first reaching the ankle, then rising to the knee, then to the loins; and by and by "it is a river that cannot be passed over—waters to swim in." How easily and successfully the child is trained to the vices of the man, we have had abundant evidence. We have heard a little child of eight years of age confess that he had been carried home intoxicated; and when he gaily and glibly told this story of early dissipation, it only called forth the merriment of the ragged urchins around. The sucking babe is drugged with opium; and spirits are administered to allay the cravings of hunger. When examined on the state of her school, an excellent female teacher in this town acknowledged to us that

she had often been obliged from her own small salary to supply the wants of her hungry scholars. She had not the heart to offer the letters to a child who had got no breakfast; and some days ago, smelling spirits from a fine little girl, she drew from her this miserable confession, that her only dinner had been the half of a biscuit and a little whisky. How early this hapless class are initiated in the use of spirits, came out the other day, to the astonishment of a friend of ours. While walking along the streets, she observed some boys and girls clustered like bees on and around a barrel. She asked them if it was a sugar barrel; and on learning that it was a spirit one, she said, "You surely don't like whiskey?" "For my pairt, mem," says one, a little girl,—thinking, perhaps, thereby to recommend herself,— "'deed, mem, for my pairt I prefer the strong ale." In sober sadness we ask, is it not worth running some risk to cure such evils—such a moral gangrene—as facts like these disclose? But grant, again, that the dissipated father, because he sees his poor children fed, educated,

and disciplined at your expense, and not his own, is thereby encouraged in habits of vice. What happens? If his children are saved by this institution (and, remember, they cannot be saved without it), at his death society suffers no longer. The evil ceases with himself; and, instead of extending along the line of his posterity, and multiplying with their multiplication, it is buried in the drunkard's grave.

That any decent, sober, church-going, affectionate father, who is at present educating and honestly maintaining his family, will cease to work and take to drinking, because he will get the children whom he loves, and for whom he loves to labor, educated and fed in such a school as we suggest, along with the sweepings of the neighborhood, is an idea too absurd to be entertained by any reasonable man. It were waste of time, paper, and public patience, to answer an objection so utterly repugnant to human nature, and contrary to all experience.

But I am not content simply to repel the objection, and show that such an institution will prove no bounty on indolence, improvi-

dence and dissipation. I believe the truth lies altogether the other way ; and having had more to do than many with the victims of these vices, I may be permitted to express my thorough conviction that the uncared-for and desperate circumstances of the poor often prove strong temptations to the waste that leads to want. They are helpless because they are hopeless. It is after they get desperate that they get dissipated. Man thirsts for happiness ; and when everything in his neglected, and unpitied, and unhelped sorrows is calculated to make him miserable, he seeks visions of bliss in the day-dreams of intoxication ; and from the horrors that follow on excess he flies again to the arms of the enchanter. The intoxicating cup brings,—what he never has without it,—though a passing, still a present feeling of joy and comfort. Of course, I here speak of one who is a stranger to the consolations of religion, and the faith of him who said, “ Though the fig-tree should not blossom, and there be no fruit in the vine, I will rejoice in the Lord. and joy in the God of my salva-

tion." It is easy for those who walk through the world rolled in flannels and cased in good broadcloth,—who sit down every day to a sumptuous, at least a comfortable dinner,—who have never had to sing a hungry child to sleep, nor to pawn their Bible to buy bread,—it is very easy for such to wonder why the poor, who should be so careful, are often so wasteful. "What have they to do with drink?" it is said; "what temptation have they to drink?" I pray them,—not that I defend the thing, but detest it,—but I pray them to hear the testimony of one who knew human nature well. The Laird* and Maggie are haggling about a fish bargain.

"'I'll gie them,' says Maggie, 'and—and—and—half a dozen o' partans to mak' the sauce, for three shillings and a dram.'

"'Half a crown then, Maggie, and a dram,' replies the Laird.

"'Aweel, your honor maun hae't your ain gate, nae doubt; but a dram's worth siller now,—the distilleries is no working.'

* Antiquary.

“ ‘And I hope they’ll never work again in my time,’ said Oldbuck.

“ ‘Ay, ay, its easy for your honor, and the like o’ you gentle folks, to say sae, that hae stouth and routh, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fireside ; but an ye wanted fire, and meat, and dry claise, and were deeing o’ cauld, and had a sair heart,—whilk is warst ava,—wi’ just tippence in your pouch,—wadna ye be glad to buy a dram wi’t, to be eilding and claise, and a supper and heart’s ease into the bargain, till the morn’s morning?’ ”

There is a world of melancholy truth in this description.

I quote the above as the testimony of a man who had studied human nature : and I now quote what follows, as the inspired words of one whose Proverbs contain the most remarkable record of practical observation and everyday wisdom that the world contains. What says Solomon ? “The destruction of the poor is their poverty.” He saw the connection between desperate circumstances and dissipated

habits ; and elsewhere he says, " Let him drink to forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more." The truth is, that a poor widow, with a babe at her breast, with three children at her side, and with only a sixpence a week allowed for each, to meet therewith the cost of food, fuel, house-rent, clothes, and education, is often driven to desperation. She struggles on for a while ; and, turning into temporary floats, by the help of the pawnbroker, this article and that, with her children hanging on her, she keeps her head awhile to the stream. At length, having taken her last decent bit of furniture or dress to the pawn, she can contest it no longer. She loses heart. Seeing no hope, she seeks to drown in drink the consciousness of her misery, and is borne down the flood of ruin. If you cannot understand this temptation, I will help you to do so. Look at that door, where an officer stands with a sword in one hand and a finger of the other on the trigger of a pistol ! Who and what are these desperate and haggard men that press in upon him ? A band of pirates who have boarded

his ship? Does he stand there to guard its freight of gold? No, he guards its spirit-room. Six days ago the sea was calm,—hope was bright as heaven,—the good ship bounded over the billows,—and not a man of that band but he had only to say to him, “Go, and he goeth.” But the storm came, and the sails flew into ribbons, and the masts went by the board, and the seams gaped to the sea, and the pumps were choked, and the vessel now lies water-logged. The men have strained their eyes for a sail on the wide round of waters, and have ceased to hope. The cry has been raised, “To the spirit-room!” and by this time they had drowned their sorrows in intoxication, but that that calm, determined man stands there, and having drawn a chalk-line across the passage, assures them he will cut down the first that attempts to cross.

Far be it from me to say a word in defence of a crime which is the curse of our people, the shame of our country, and the blot of our churches. But don't deceive yourselves; you will never starve men into sobriety. No; but

you can starve many into drunkenness. One demon never cast out another ; although some seem to know as little of human nature as did the Jews of old, when they blasphemously said of our Divine Redeemer, "He casteth out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils." I have seen and admired the efforts which the poor put forth when a ray of hope breaks through the gloom ; and, instead of aggravating the evils of dissipation, I am confident that the hope which such an institution would shed on the gloomy prospects of many a forlorn family, would help to charm and chase the demon away. It would make the widow's heart sing for joy. It would keep up her sinking head, —to see that now her poor, dear children had the prospect of being saved. It would have the same effect on her as the cry of "A sail!" has had on the mutinous crew, when, in that blessed sight and blessed sound, Hope boards the sinking ship. They return once more to their right mind, and now strain every nerve to keep themselves afloat.

It cannot be denied that at this moment ma-

ny of our poor are miserably provided for : and, let me ask, how could an addition be so well or wisely made to their wretched pittance, as by securing for their children such an education, as with the blessing of God, would train them up into honest and useful members of society ? The present system is vicious and defective. If the State or society is bound to maintain the children of the destitute, it is bound to do, what it does not,—educate them also. It pretends to do the first,—to a large extent it does not even pretend to do the second. By our scheme both would be done. If parents and others are inclined to abuse our charity, and make it minister to their own vices, instead of their children's maintenance, this scheme goes like a knife to the root of that evil. The children,—the innocent sufferers, those who, in the case of dissipated parents, become all the more objects of Christian pity,—are, in the institutions we plead for, made sure of food, knowledge, habits of discipline and industry ; in short, they are placed beyond the reach of their parents' rapacity. The principle of our

scheme lies here : we feed in order to educate ; just because we believe that if you seek the good of the individual child, the benefit of society, and the glory of God, it is better to pay for the education of the boy, than for the punishment of the man.

We never could clearly see our way to the justice which punishes the child, in cases when it may be truly said, that he has less sinned than been sinned against. We are confident that the sentence which condemns is often wrung from reluctant judges. I cannot transfer to paper the touching description of a trial I heard from my friend Mr. Lothian, Procurator-Fiscal for the county of Edinburgh. On the occasion I allude to, he was the advocate of a boy who was charged with theft. The prisoner was a mere child. When he stood up, the crown of his head just reached the top of the bar. The crime was clearly proved ; and now came Mr. Lothian's time to shield him from the arm of the law. By the evidence of two or three policemen, he proved that that untaught, unschooled, untrained, uncared-for

infant, had a parent, by whose brutal, cruel usage he was compelled to steal. - Then, causing the poor child to be lifted up, and placed upon the bar, in sight of the wondering, pitying court, he turned round to the jury-box with this simple but telling appeal :—"Gentlemen," he said, "remember what I have proved ; look on that infant, and declare him guilty if you can."

In such cases justice is perplexed what to do. It is not the heart only, but the head also, which is dissatisfied with the punishment. It is not on Mercy, but on Justice, that we call to interpose her shield, and protect the victim from the arm of the law. The guilty party is not at the bar ; and when the arm of Justice descends on a child whom its country has neglected, abandoned to temptation, and left without protection to a parent's cruelty, she reminds us of the figure that stood some years ago over the courts of law in Londonderry. A heavy storm had swept across the country, and, tearing away the scales, had left poor Justice nothing but her sword. The law in such cases

may pronounce its sentence ; but humanity, reason, and religion, revolt against it. In Scotland, if a man is charged with crime, the jury, in the case of his acquittal, may return either a verdict of *not guilty*, or *not proven*. Where there is a strong ground to suspect the party guilty, yet some slight flaw in the legal proof of his guilt,—the prisoner is acquitted under a verdict of not proven ; and if there are cases where the verdict is in truth, "*guilty, but not proven*,"—in the case of these unhappy children, who are suffering for the crimes of their parents and neglect of society, with what truth might this verdict be returned, "*proven, but not guilty !*"

No offence can be committed but there is guilt somewhere. In the cases I refer to, however, the guilty party is not the child at the bar. In the parents who have trained the child to crime, and in society, that has made no effective effort to save him, there are other two parties. It may not be easy for us to decide where the guilt lies, or in what proportion it is shared between them ; but we are thorough-

ly persuaded, that in the day of final judgment there will be found many an unhappy child who has stood at the bar of man, for whose crimes other parties shall have to answer at the bar of God. We don't say that society can remedy every wrong ; nor do we entertain the Utopian expectation that, by these schools, or by any other means, crime can be banished from this guilty world ; but certainly institutions which will secure to these children a common and Christian education, and habits of discipline and industry, are rich in promise. We know that the returns of autumn fall always short of the promise of summer,—that the fruit is never so abundant as the flower ; still, though not so Utopian as to expect that these schools will save all, we have good ground, both in reason and Scripture, to expect that they will save many who seem otherwise doomed to ruin.

To take the lowest of all ground,—to descend from the high considerations of humanity, morality, and religion, look only at the pecuniary saving. To come down from the

profit and loss of souls, to the profit and loss of money,—we claim for this scheme the public support. It may be laid down as an axiom, that the prevention of crime is cheaper than its punishment. Our schools will more than repay the outlay. Put out of view the return which their work brings in, and which in Aberdeen amounts to a considerable item of the expense, and enter on the one side the expense of these schools, and on the other the saving to the country, through the diminution of crime, and, when the account is closed, we have a large balance in our favor. We pray those who are afraid of the probable expense of our Ragged Schools, to look at the actual expense of our criminal prosecutions. To confine ourselves to the case of convicts ;—does the reader know that there are about three hundred of these annually transported from Scotland ? Do the inhabitants of Edinburgh know that our city furnishes about one hundred of these ? And that, overlooking the expense of previous convictions, and the money which the subjects of them cost when living by theft and beggary,

the actual expense of their conviction of the offence for which they are transported, and of the transportation itself, is not less than one hundred pounds a head ! For convicts belonging to this city we pay ten thousand pounds a year ; and for the single item of the trial and transportation of convicts,—who are, after all, but a handful of the other criminals, Scotland pays annually about thirty thousand pounds. Look at the following table, which Mr. Smith, governor of the prison, has kindly furnished. If sensible men only knew what enormous sums are paid for the punishment of crimes, they would, as a matter of mere economy, hail with pleasure a scheme so likely to prevent it. This table will convince many, that in doing so little towards the education and salvation of the unhappy outcasts at our doors, we have been for a long time, to use a vulgar but expressive saying, “ penny wise and pound foolish.”

Statement of the Expenditure for Criminal Prosecutions, Maintenance of Criminals, &c., for Scotland, for the year 1846.

Expense of Prosecutions carried on in name and by authority of the Lord Advocate, .	£13,775
Sums required by the Sheriffs in Scotland to settle accounts for prosecutions	49,000
Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several counties in Scotland, for maintenance, &c., of prisoners	43,366
Proportion effeiring to Scotland for convicts sent to Millbank	3,932
Proportion effeiring to Scotland for convicts sent abroad	28,830
Proportion effeiring to Scotland for convicts at home, Bermuda, Gibraltar, &c. . . .	7,193
Expense of Prison Board in Scotland	1,740
Prison Inspector's allowances, including travelling charges	1,200
Justiciary Court and Crown Agent for stationery, printing, &c.	1,009
	<hr/>
	£150,045

In addition to the above, vast expenses are incurred in the punishment of crime, the amount of which we cannot specify, such as,—Expense of Court of Justiciary, including judges' salaries, travelling expenses on circuits, macers, &c.; salaries of the Lord Advocate, Solicitor-

General, and Depute-Advocates; Crown Agent's salary, including assistants, &c.

The following should also be included :—
Expenditure by the several counties, cities, and burghs in Scotland, in supporting their respective police establishments ; expenditure by ditto in precognitions and summary prosecutions in criminal cases, not reported by the Sheriff to the Lord Advocate ; one year's interest on capital expended in building prisons, lock-up houses, &c.

Some one has said, " How cheap is charity ! " This beautiful saying might form the motto of our Industrial Schools. No man, we think, can read this table of expense without the conviction being borne in on his mind, that it is high time to be doing more in the way of preventing, that we may have to do less in the way of punishing, crime.

Nothing more strongly recommends the scheme to me than the fact, that it reconciles two great and good philanthropists, who seem to be opposed to each other,—both lovers of the poor, both earnest for their good,—both

proposing for the same end what appear different plans,—and yet both right. With Dr. Chalmers we have always thought that it was through moral and Christian machinery that our degraded and deep-sunk population were to be raised. For their permanent good we have no faith in any other scheme. With Dr. Alison, again, we always thought that the maintenance of the poor was miserably inadequate to their wants ; and that this stood as a barrier between them and the moral influences by which Dr. Chalmers would ameliorate and permanently improve their character. We agreed with both, and confess that we could never very well see how they seemed to disagree with each other. In, as it were, the presence of such men, I speak on this subject with unfeigned humility. The two schemes may go hand in hand. Nay, more, like the Siamese twins, the presence of the one should insure the company of the other. Our scheme furnishes a common walk for both these distinguished philanthropists. Under the self-same roof the temporal and the moral wants of our

forlorn poor are provided for : and both these doctors meet harmoniously in our school-room. Dr. Alison comes in with his bread,—Dr. Chalmers with his Bible : here is food for the body, —there for the soul. Dr. Alison's bread cannot be abused,—Dr. Chalmers's Bible is heard by willing ears ; and so this scheme, meeting the views of both, lays its hands upon them both.

We have been dealing with objectors and objections, if any such there be. If any man into whose hands this appeal may fall is ready to toss it aside as an effort made on behalf of those who are not worth saving, either for this world or the next, let him read the following passage :—

“ ‘Push it aside, and let it float down the stream,’ said the captain of a steamboat on a small western river, as we came upon a huge log lying crosswise in the channel, near to a large town at which we were about to stop. The headway of the boat had already been checked, and with a trifling effort the position of the log was changed, and it moved onward

toward the Mississippi. On it went, perhaps to annoy others, as it had annoyed us,—to lodge here and there, until it becomes so water-soaken, that the heavier end will sink into a sand-bar, and the lighter project upward, thus forming a 'sawyer,' or a 'snag.' It would have taken a little more effort to cast it high upon the land ; but no one on board appeared to think of doing that, or anything else, save getting rid of it as easily as possible, for it had not yet become a *formidable evil*. By and by, if a steamboat should be going down the river, and strike against it, causing a loss of thousands of dollars, if not of life, hundreds will ask the old question, if something cannot be done to *remedy* such evils, without stopping to inquire whether they cannot be prevented.

"Now, this is the way in which some of us work, who profess to have a better knowledge than that which belongs to the world. We forget that old proverb, that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure—that that is the truest wisdom which advises the overcoming of the beginnings of evil. It may

cost *us* less seeming labor to 'push aside' the boy who stands at the corner of the street on the Sabbath, with an oath on his lips, than to put forth a little extra effort to get him into a Sabbath-school. But he is not yet a *formidable evil* to society, and so is left to float down with the current of vice—to continue his growth in sin, and reach his manhood steeped in habits of evil, and fixed in a position that may work the ruin of more than one soul."

Yes, it is easy to push aside the poor boy in the street, with a harsh and unfeeling refusal, saying to your neighbor, "These are the pests of the city." Call them, if you choose, the rubbish of society ; only let us say, that there are jewels among that rubbish, which would richly repay the expense of searching. Bedded in their dark and dismal abodes, precious stones lie there, which only wait to be dug out and polished, to shine, first on earth, and hereafter and for ever in a Redeemer's crown.

Dr. Chalmers has eloquently expounded, and often practically exemplified, the principle, that when convinced ourselves, we ought to begin

at once ; nor delay action until all are ready to move. And in drawing these remarks to a close, we have to mention, that, acting on this principle, an Interim Committee of gentlemen have secured premises, and taken steps for the speedy opening of a Ragged School in this city. We cast ourselves with perfect faith on God, and the support of a humane and Christian public. We hope to see the matter taken up on a large and general plan, worthy of its merits and worthy of the metropolis of Scotland. In the meantime, we are content to be the mere pioneers of this movement ; and for such a noble experiment we trust to be provided with funds amply sufficient for the expenses we incur. For such assistance we can promise a richer return than our thanks—even the blessing of those that are ready to perish.

In closing this appeal, I have only further to add, that we are all but confident of public support. We have brought forth revelations of the state of the poor which will be new to many. If any of these read this appeal, their ignorance cannot henceforth excuse their apa-

thy. Such schools, in smaller or greater numbers, are needed in many towns. We hope to see Christians of all denominations, and politicians of all parties, throughout the country, as well as in Edinburgh, putting forth cordial and combined efforts to establish and extend Ragged Schools. Though, for the sake of the perishing, we may regret the defects and inadequacy of this appeal, we will never regret that it has been made. It were better far in such a case to fail, than to stand idly by and see the castaway perish. If the drowning man sink before we reach him, it will be some consolation to reflect that we did our best to save him. Though we bore home but the dead body of her boy, we should earn a mother's gratitude and blessing. We had tried to save him : and from that blessed One who made Himself poor that He might make us rich—who was full of compassion, kind and patient to the bad—and who hath set us an example that we should follow his steps—we shall at least earn this approving sentence, " They have done what they could."

SECOND PLEA.

They perish in the open streets—beneath the pitiless pelting of the storm—of cold, and hunger, and broken hearts.”

BISHOP HORSLEY.

DURING the noontide heat of an African sun, the missionary sat with his family in the shadow of their wagon. A widely-spread solitude extended far away and all around them. The sun glowed from a cloudless sky on the scorching sand ; the lion lay panting in his shady den ; the wild beasts had sought, some the cooling river, some the depths of the dark forest ; and all around the travellers there was neither sound, nor sight of life. Nature lay exhausted ; and had dropped asleep like an infant in the heat of day. An object moving in the distance, and approaching his encampment, at length attracted the eye of the missionary. By and by a boy stood before him, in the grace of savage freedom, scantily attired

in the skin of a wild beast, which hung from his bronzed and naked shoulders. He was accompanied by a beautiful springbok, which licked his hand, and trotted lovingly at his heels. The child of parents who had died or deserted him, without brother or sister, kindred, clan, or companion, save the gentle deer—he told his story in a single sentence. Fixing his large black eyes on the man of God, he stretched out his naked arm, and said, “Stranger, I am alone in the world.” The appeal was touching, tender, irresistible. Let us hope it will prove as successful with kind hearts at home.

The solitude of a crowd is the most painful of all. We have sat on the shore of a lonely bay, shut out from the green earth by its gigantic walls, with nought but the blue sea before us, and the blue sky above us ; on the sands no print of human foot, nor white sail on the waters. At the close of day we have stood in a lone Highland glen, where the mountains, crowned by frowning crags, rose to heaven, and the lake, undisturbed by a ripple, lay

asleep at their feet—shining in the last gleam of twilight, like molten silver at the bottom of a coal-black crucible. In such scenes we have felt much alone ; but never so much so as, in early youth, on descending from a coach on a winter evening, in the heart of London, where, amid the glare of lights, and the roar of business, and hurrying crowds, we knew no one. The Solitary of a City is a lonesome being ; and such, in the most bitter circumstances, are many on behalf of whom I venture once more to address a humane and Christian public.

The appeal which we are now about to make is chiefly addressed to those who have as yet lent nothing to the Ragged Schools. We employ the word *lent* designedly and deliberately. It has not slid in by a slip of the pen, but is used in virtue of the Divine enunciation, “He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and He will repay.” On that security we would borrow your money, while reminding you of these other words of Divine benevolence, “Hide not thyself from thine own flesh ;” “Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that

would borrow of thee turn not thou away." The money which is lavished on sturdy beggars, on the wasteful slaves of vice, on the reckless and improvident, you have no right to expect repayment of. These are not the poor. On the contrary, they plunder the poor, and prey on poverty ; and, hardening men's hearts by their frauds, improvidence, crimes, and detected impostures, against the claims of real poverty, they deserve not charity, but chastisement. It is a scandal and a shame that such devouring locusts are permitted to infest our city, and swarm in its streets. The vices of a system which the police strangely tolerate, and our charity unwisely maintains, are visible in the blotched and brazened features of those thriving solicitors. The very breath with which they whine for charity smells of the dram-shop. It poisons and pollutes the air ; and those who contribute to foster this profligate system have no claim to the blessing,

"Blessed is he that wisely doth
The poor man's case consider."

If our Ragged Schools should be under the painful necessity of drawing in their expenditure, and of contracting, instead of extending the sphere of their operations, it will be lamentable. With thousands yearly wasted on the maintenance of a horde of plunderers, the condition of the body politic shall be as unhealthy as is that of the body corporeal, when its blood and juices go to nourish an enormous wen, which exhausts the strength, creates deformity, and swells at the expense of shrunken and wasted limbs.

Should this plea fall into the hands of any whose first impulse is to fling it aside, with such a growl as that wherewith some fat and well-fed mastiff salutes the timid, lank, hungry, houseless cur who presumes to approach his well-heaped trencher, we beseech their patience. As confident in the goodness as we are earnest for the success of our cause, with the brave old Roman we say, "Strike, but hear me!"

There are schemes of benevolence which labor under a serious disadvantage. The objects they seek to benefit, and the benefits they suc-

ceed in bestowing on them, are out of sight ; remote, and far away. The Christianizing of the heathen, and emancipation of the slave, achieved amid foreign scenes, and on fields from which we are separated by thousands of miles, are objects to us, not of sight, but of faith. We neither saw the negro writhing under the lash, nor, when his chains were struck off, bound from the earth to dance and sing, and shout in a delirium of joy. We could neither see the Indian leap in hideous paint and with whirling tomahawk into the circle of the war-dance, nor, when converted, hurl his tomahawk into the bosom only of the lake, and sit down as a child of peace at the feet of Jesus, "clothed, and in his right mind." To move the feelings and touch the hearts of men till waters flowed as to the rod of Moses from the flinty rock, and money poured into the Treasury of Liberty or Religion, it was necessary to call in the orator and the poet, to address the imagination through eloquent and pathetic pictures of the sorrows of humanity. Fortunately, at least for our cause, our streets

swarm with living evidences of the need of these schools. Their advocates are before us, in all the pathos of misery, begging, shivering, starving in the streets. What picture could I paint half so touching as the living spectacle!

"Famine is in their cheeks;
Need and oppression staring in their looks;
Contempt and beggary hang upon their backs."

I may state, for the information of those who have not read the first "Plea," that, while engaged in writing it, I had statistics showing that there were at least one thousand children growing up among us in total ignorance, and doomed to a career of crime. Their only hope of being saved lay in the opening of an adequate number of Ragged Schools. Now since that "Plea" was published much good has been done; but how much remains undone! The numbers attending our own school and others are as follows:—

Rev. Messrs. Paul and Veitch's Ragged School	68
United Industrial School	100
The Original Ragged School (our own)	210
	<hr/>
	378

Assuming that there are no more than one thousand outcast children in Edinburgh, then we leave more than the half to perish. At that estimate, we bring off little more than a third from the wreck ; and if, as is probable, the actual number is not one, but two thousand, there are then more than fifteen hundred children here who are growing up to disturb and disgrace society, to entail on the country an enormous expense, and to supply with their hopeless and unhappy victims our Police Office and prisons. How hard and melancholy their lot ! These furnish fifteen hundred arguments for our schools. While one poor child remains unsaved, so long as one is left hanging on the wreck over the devouring sea, I have ground, firm as the truth of God, on which to appeal both to your justice and generosity.

So much for numbers. Let me next present some idea of the state in which these children are when found. The following cases are copied from our books or the record of the Police Office :

Case 1. " John H——, seven years of age,

has been in the habit of sleeping in stairs, or wherever he can find shelter, and was sent to our school from the Police Office, where he was well known as a juvenile mendicant. He deserted school thirteen times; and when our teachers despaired of breaking in this young savage, a sister of about eight years old appeared at the school, as wild, wandering, and wayward as himself. The change on these children is such, that, instead of being a pest, they are now a pleasure."

Case 2. "Anne B——, thirteen years of age, was sent here from the Police Court, having been convicted of public begging. She could read none, having never been at any school. Her mother is dead, and her father has long since deserted her. Her uncle resides in town, goes to no church, but keeps a low lodging-house in a mean locality. There are twelve beds in his house, and each of these is generally occupied by three or four persons. She had to carry drink to the lodgers at all hours of the night; and her fortune was, sometimes to get a bed for herself,—sometimes none at

all. This poor girl, so nigh to destruction, has been rescued from circumstances which would have speedily ended in her ruin. She has found a Saviour and an asylum in our Ragged School ; and now, sheltered at night beneath the roof of a decent widow, she is happy, contented, and willing to do well."

Case 3. "Jane T——, about eleven years of age. She has been wandering about the town, begging in ordinary, and stealing when she could ; sleeping on stairs, or wherever a place could be found for her head to lie on, along with her brother, who is such another outcast and wanderer. She was sent to our School from the Police Court. Their case, as well as many others, proves the early power of evil habits, and how difficult it is to tame these Arabs of the city. The day after being received into the school they both deserted. There was reason to believe that the boy had committed some crime, for which he had been thrown into jail. The girl was sought for : the lost sheep was found ; and, by her excellent behavior, she now promises, with

God's blessing, to reward all the care and kindness she has received."

Case 4. "The son of Eliza J——, residing does not know his age ; supposed about eight or nine ; father dead ; a smart, active child ; and has been singing on the street and jumping Jim Crow for a considerable period past. He was formerly at the Industrial School, but was taken therefrom by his mother, who found it more profitable to have him singing and begging than being at school. Bailie Stott requests that he be again received ; and should his mother try to take him again away, the police will do all they can to get at her.

(Signed) JAS. MORHAM."

"POLICE COURT."

Case 5. "P. G—— was brought up as a vagrant. He confesses he had not been at school for two years, and frankly admits that he has been all that time going about stealing. He expresses his willingness to go to school. The family is said to be a bad one. The case is continued for a month. In case he absconds,

he will require to be watched, as he confesses to have had a hand in many thefts.

(Signed) ANDREW JAMESON."

In regard to this boy,—sent to our school by the Sheriff-substitute, Mr. Jameson,* one of its warmest and most enlightened friends, and we may add that the superintendent certifies his regular attendance, and the great satisfaction upon the whole that he has given.

These examples may convey to the reader some idea of the hard and melancholy lot of these poor children.

The whole country has been agitated by discussions on education ; and debate has waxed warm and high on the question, whether the instruction of the people belongs to the Government, or should be left to voluntary enterprise. There are two sides to that question,—there is but one side here. • If these wretched, neglected, and unhappy outcasts are to be

* In the Appendix the reader will find a valuable letter from Mr. Jameson, where he bears his testimony to the operation of the Industrial Schools.

taught and saved, there is no room to deny, or even doubt, the indispensable necessity of Ragged Schools. Nowhere else can the objects of our charity find a school and an asylum. Theirs is a hard and woeful lot ; nor could it perhaps be better set forth than in the following table, descriptive of the cases of the children who have attended our school during the last twelvemonth :—

	Above Eight Years of Age.		Infants.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.		
Fatherless, with drunken Moth's	22	18	23	63
Motherless, " " Fathers	22	18	17	57
Both Parents utterly worthless	30	26	21	77
Certainly known as Children of				
Thieves.....	23	28	18	69
Believed to be so.....	35	48	47	130
Who have been Beggars.....	88	79	65	232
Who have been in Jail.....	11	7	..	18
Who have been in Police Office	32	19	..	51
Who were homeless.....	15	12	..	27

These victims of parents' damnable and damning vices suffer through sins not their own. Look at that creature whose shivering limbs, and pinched and hungry features, appeal to your tenderest feelings ! Are you to follow the footsteps of the good Samaritan, or, passing by on the other side, leave that hapless child to its miserable doom ? Little do many know what misery, what bitter hours, what biting cold, what brutal usage are summed up in its short experience. This elf-like creature, whose infancy was neither cradled nor caressed, that stands here with naked limbs, and tangled locks, and "uncouth features, meagre, pale and wild," has suffered day by day the most brutal usage,—usage such as, if inflicted on child, brother, sister of yours or mine, would stir the very depths of passion, and make our eyes flash with angry fires ! What mothers they have ! One night the street along which I walked was suddenly filled with loud piercing shrieks. A poor starved-like boy, whose mother was going with her paramour to drink, had followed her, remonstrating with

her. She had turned on him like a wild beast. I found her beating him most savagely. And I well remember with what rage, when I had thrust myself in between them, and flung her back, she turned on me to justify her brutality; alleging that, as the child was hers, she might treat him as she liked. To the children of such mothers,—or monsters rather,—our school opens wide the gates of a most welcome and blessed asylum.

To leave them to the care of their parents, is to doom them to certain ruin. Are they to be taught industry by idleness? honesty by theft? sobriety by drunkenness? purity by pollution? decorum by indecency? the fear and the love of God by those of whom the Scripture says, "God is not in all their thoughts?" Those only who, like ourselves, have gone down into the dark abodes of poverty and crime, of fever, pestilence, and pollution, can form a sufficiently strong conviction of the utter folly of leaving these children to no other than parental care. In their ignorance some may wonder at our anxiety to pluck the

child from the arms of her whom nature teaches to love it. But vice turns a mother's heart to stone, and works a metamorphosis passing any sung by Ovid. How altered in the poet's hands does Lycaon grow !

"The tyrant, in affright, for shelter gains
The neighboring fields, and scours along the plains.
Howling he fled, and fain he would have spoke;
But human voice his brutal tongue forsook.
About his lips the gathered foam he churns,
And, breathing slaughter, still with rage he burns;
But on the bleating flock his fury turns :
His mantle, now his hide, with rugged hairs,
Cleaves to his back ; a famished face he bears.
His arms descend, his shoulders sink away,
To multiply his legs, for chance of prey.
He grows a wolf ; his hoariness remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns."

The poet turns Lycaon into a ravenous wolf ; but, as George Whitefield was wont to say, and thunder over awe-struck assemblies, sin has turned man into a monstrous compound of half-brute half-devil.

There can be no greater folly than to trust the drunkard's children to the drunkard's care. If habits of dissipation be once thoroughly

rooted, character forfeited, and the powers of the mind prostrated by long indulgence, vain is the struggle which domestic love, religious knowledge, and even an anticipation of the dreadful issue, maintain with this master vice. To illustrate this, and to rouse a drowsy public, to awaken virtuous indignation against the drinking-shops that are strewed, like some fatal shore, with wrecks of families, and fortune, and fame, and character,—let me select from many such cases, one which has left an indelible impression on my memory.

On the forenoon of a winter day, some seven years ago, I received a note, urging me, if I wished to save his life, to hurry to the abode of the writer. I knew him. He was a man of talent; and had an uncommon knowledge of Scripture. After seeing a great deal of the world, he had returned to spend his days at home, possessed of what, with a little industry on his part, would amply suffice for the maintenance of his family. A prudent, tidy, sober, sensible wife, with two or three fine children, made up his domestic circle; and a sweeter,

happier home there might not have been in all Edinburgh. But what availed these? He was a drunkard. On my first visit to this district, I found him a woe-begone wretch ; sitting idle and gloomy in a foul apartment ; his wife heart-broken ; and he himself the terror of his children, who, clad in rags, waited on no ministry, and went to no school. In course of time a very remarkable change was wrought on his home and habits. The wilderness had become an Eden, and the desert a garden of the Lord ! And it was a pleasant sight to see that man on the Sabbath day,—his family beside him, roses blooming on their cheeks, and their rags exchanged for comfortable and becoming attire. I have often looked at him with wonder as he sat before the pulpit, drinking in the truth, his glistening eye fixed upon the speaker. His home was now comfortably and fully furnished. Cheap and simple ornaments adorned its once naked walls. It was impossible to stand on the clean-swept hearthstone, before the bright fire, amid so many comforts, with such a happy, cheerful family

around, and not cling fondly to the hope that this was "a brand plucked from the burning."

Such had been the state of matters before I received the ominous note. It was with dark forebodings that I hastened to the house, and climbed five flights of stairs to the room where drunkenness and poverty had driven this man, and where, though brighter days had dawned, he still resided. His poor wife, "her eyes consumed with grief," with three children clinging in terror to their mother, was the first sight that met me. She put her finger on her lips, and led me into a neighbor's room. There I heard all. He had been mad with drink for some days. Trembling for her own and her children's lives, she had had to seek an asylum beneath a kind neighbor's roof. The door of his room was bolted; but he opened it when I knocked and announced my name. What a scene was there! No furniture; no bedding; the fire quenched on the hearth; the very grate removed from the cold black chimney,—all sold for drink. And amid this desolation stood the man himself, that cold winter day, without coat,

or vest, or stockings, or shoes,—the sleeve of his shirt rolled up to the shoulder, and a large knife in his hand. He had resolved on suicide, but stood uncertain how to leave the scene : whether by the knife ; or by the window thrown up for the dreadful leap ; or by a rope and noose, that hung ominous and frightful from a post of the bedstead. I dealt as I best could with this guilty and troubled spirit. His conscience was again awakened. Affection to his wife and children resumed its sway. He threw himself at her feet ; he kissed his little ones, and accused himself of being the veriest, vilest wretch on earth ! The scene, which would have melted a heart of stone, afforded me some hope that, from this new struggle with an old enemy, he might at length come off victorious,—earning the blessings of his family, and the praise of Him who hath said, “He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city.”

Alas ! his goodness was like the morning cloud : and by and by he abandoned his home, adding another to the vast number of miserable families which have been deserted by their

natural protectors. In time he was forgotten, as a dead man out of mind. Yet we met again. Engaged, one day, in visiting in the Grass-market, I entered a low lodging-house, kept by an Irishwoman. While conversing with some of her countrymen, the mistress said that a lodger in the back room wished to see me. She lighted a candle; and, stooping, followed by me, she entered a low, long, dark, narrow apartment, with beds, as thick as they could be placed, ranged on each side. She stopped by a bed, on which, under a dirty coverlet that was drawn over the face, lay a human form, like a corpse beneath its shroud. A heavy sigh was the only answer returned to the question, Who wishes to see me? The face was at length uncovered; and the light of the candle fell on the haggard, death-stamped features of the wretched man who once seemed to have been saved. I was shocked at the sight; and shall never forget his piteous tone and despairing look, as he asked, "Is it possible, sir, after all, I can be saved?"

There are many such unhappy men and un-

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happy families ! Political economists may preach till "the crack of doom" on the natural rights of parents, and the dangers of abusing charity ; but are we to allow parents to sacrifice their offspring to their vices,—to offer them in the fire to Moloch ? We cannot stand by without attempting to rescue them. Who could, if they stretched out their little hands to us from the windows of a house which had been fired by their father in the frenzy of intoxication ? Yet how strange it is that humane, kind, generous, good Christians can smile their way along the streets where hundreds of poor children are perishing in a worse way before their very eyes !

The world presents few examples of the power of familiarity more palpable, or more painful, than may be seen in these streets. There, exposed to the biting blast, in faded weeds that are glazed with the soaking rain, sits a woman ; a tender infant lies on her open lap ; while, ever turning up wan, and sallow, and meagre faces for charity, a child on each side cowers beneath her scanty cloak. Less

fortunate than the brood that swing cradled in downy nest beneath the warm feathers of a mother's wing, these creatures nestle close together, in the vain attempt, on that cold pavement, and beneath that lashing rain, to warm their torpid limbs. How strange must it seem to angels, as they look down through that stormy sky, to see how this group of living misery attracts less attention than if,—the triumph of some sculptor's genius,—it were chiselled from a block of marble! And—most base and worthless pity!—people there are, of refined taste, and sentimental in their way, who would stand to gaze and shed tears on the cold stone, that pass this living group of sorrow with pitiless indifference.

They may tell us, in self-defence, that the mother is a wicked and worthless profligate. We cannot take that for granted. We have seen crime rustling in silks; a saint expiring on a bed of rags; and innocence begging bread on our streets. What scenes of virtuous sorrow and unpitied suffering could many of these old, lofty, begrimed tenements reveal!

"Where the pallid mother croons to rest
The withering babe at her milkless breast ;
She, wakeful, views the risen day
Break gladness o'er her home's decay,
And God's blest light a ghastly glare
Of grey and deathly dimness there."

But grant the mother's profligacy. So much the worse for her children ; and so much the greater, we add, the need of your interference. The apology which you make for your neglect, is an aggravation of its guilt.

The charity too often wasted on drunken mothers, we would apply to the benefit of their innocent offspring. And in proposing to interfere between the rapacity of the parent and the ruin of the child, we do nothing but what others elsewhere have proposed, and all men have commended. Turn your eyes on India ! As if our humanity had grown warm beneath its sunny skies, we interposed the authority of British law to abolish infanticide. Though the sacrifice was on their part an act of devotion, we prevented Indian mothers casting their female infants into the stream. Here, as well as there, liberty should be restrained when

it passes into licentiousness ; and, wherever they are flagrantly abused, parental, as well as elective rights, should be withdrawn. It was a noble act to put down infanticide in India ; yet why tolerate at home the horrid crimes committed by parents against their children ? It looks as if our humanity was affected, like a thermometer, by climate, rising and falling with the temperature of the zones,—glowing beneath the sun of India, but cold and chill here as the fogs of our northern skies.

Does the reader ask, What can I do ? Follow, we answer, where a princess leads. The castaway is before you, adrift, like Moses, on the stream : we stand anxiously by the river side, watching the result of this appeal. Ready to undertake the welcome task, we wait for you to say, with Pharaoh's daughter, "Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." We implore you to follow a yet higher example, and attempt an "Imitation of Christ" Himself. I have often thought, had He walked our streets, how Jesus Christ would have pitied these unhappy chil-

dren ! Who can doubt it, that remembers his parable of the good shepherd, who left the ninety and nine, to seek the lost sheep in the wilderness ; nor abandoned the search till he could return, rejoicing that the lost was found ? With such an example, who should refuse their help ? Give as you are able ; but give. Then, though still with sorrow, you can without shame look a helpless outcast in the face. You have done what you could.

It may encourage many to come to our help, as it has encouraged our Committee to continue their exertions, to show how the tree, though planted but two short years ago, is not only budding, and blossoming, but, like Aaron's rod, is also bearing fruit.

Perhaps the most satisfactory evidence that I can give of this will be found in the following extract. Mr. Grimmond, our superintendent, writes,—

“There are four kinds of fruit resulting from the establishment of these schools :—

“1st, That reaped by the public, in being relieved from the molestation and importunity

of swarms of juvenile beggars. Under this head I have only to say, that people, in talking to me about these schools, have often remarked that, since their institution, the streets are much more clear of that class.

"2d, The benefits enjoyed by the children, who have been lifted out of misery, and are now comfortable and happy. Any one may mark the difference between the juvenile beggar of the street and the child of the Ragged School ; the lazy beggar is turned into a busy scholar ; the pale, sunken cheek is now fat and blooming ; and the miserable, sickly, houseless, uncared-for child is enjoying the blessings of Christianity.

"3d, The advantages gained by those children who have left these schools and entered on some useful employment, who are now doing well.

"4th, The fruit reaped by those who seem to have received, not only religious knowledge, but serious impressions, in our schools. Under this head I can confidently say, that during the Bible lesson these children are more atten-

tive than any I have elsewhere seen. The death-beds of some have furnished us with good ground for believing that, from these schools, and through means of them, some have gone to be with Jesus, and that some of your Ragged School fruits are already being reaped in glory. One poor little child, Betty M'K——, ten years of age, was blessed, I believe, through the Bible lesson she had carried home, to lead her poor ignorant father to a knowledge of the truth. He died in the Infirmary ; and, soon after, she fell into a fatal decline. She never fretted, having learnt to bear with patience all that God laid on her. In answer to my question, she said, 'I am not afraid to die ;' and, as the reason of her confidence, added, 'because Jesus loves me.' On the evening before her death, her tongue, which had been tied for three days, was unloosed, and for some seven minutes she engaged in fervent prayer, saying, as she stood on the brink of eternity, that she thought it far better to depart and be with Jesus ; and the Doctor and other Christian friends who visited her had no

doubt that she was a lamb gathered into the fold. Some other cases, not less promising, I could give, but abstain, only adding, that the manner in which their parents or guardians describe to us how they used to sing with delight the hymns they had learned in the school, and tell about Jesus and heaven, showed that they at least wished to be there. I have no doubt that some of their parents have been greatly benefited in this way ; and I could take you to this one, and that one, and another one, who have become church attenders since their children came to the Ragged School ; while others of them come and hear the Bible lesson in school along with their children on the Sabbath day.

“ WILLIAM GRIMMOND.”

We ask the reader's attention also to the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants under Eight.	Total.
Number registered this year from date 26th March, 1848	135	102	88	325
Remaining on Roll.....	89	69	54	212
	Removed....			113
Of the 113 who have left,—				
Left Town	8	6	2	16
Deserted, being determined Beggars	7	5	2	14
Sent to other Parishes, on which they had a claim	6	4	3	13
Removed by death. (4 of Cholera)	0	8	7	10
Gone to other Schools, their con- dition being improved	7	6	6	19
Found employment.....	24	17	0	41
Of those at present in School,—				
Taught to read the Bible.....	24	25	16	65
Taught to write.....	16	16	0	34*

* For other valuable statistics, and some weighty and important reflections which they have suggested, we refer the reader to a letter in the Appendix, from Dr. Bell, one of our valuable Secretaries.

In regard to our machinery and management I may state that we have three schools, --one school for boys, another for girls, and a third, which may properly be called the Infant School. All the scholars leave their homes or lodging-houses, or our own dormitories, to assemble at seven o'clock in the morning in summer, and eight in winter. The first exercise they go through is a purifying one. They doff their rags to march for some three yards under the invigorating, cleansing shower of a large bath. Attiring themselves in the school dress, they work an hour, and then (grace being said by one of the children) sit down to a comfortable breakfast of oatmeal porridge. With a reasonable allowance for play, so many hours are spent in industrial occupations,—so many in receiving instruction, both secular and religious.* We seek to communicate a sound and saving knowledge of the Bible, because we believe that, while true of all children, it is emphatically and especially true of

* This will be found fully detailed in a table inserted in the Appendix.

these, that "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." They dine at mid-day ; and after another diet of oatmeal porridge about seven o'clock in the evening, they are sent away happy—to cheer sometimes even their dark and dreary homes, with lessons of piety and hymns of praise learned in our school.

The discipline, also, of our school is one of its most interesting features. Our teacher, Mr. Gibb, has achieved the most singular success in breaking in these children, ameliorating their dispositions, and humanizing their whole character and habits. We remarked in our first "Plea," that they were not to be moved by hard words and harder blows, being too much accustomed to these at home, and having "learn to be as indifferent to them as the smith's dog to the shower of sparks." From the beginning, we put our faith in kindness. It has been tried, and not found wanting. Those that would have bristled up before a harsh word or blow, have become soft and pliant in her tender hand ; and care has always been taken in the few cases of corporeal pun-

ishment to administer it with the smallest possible measure of pain, and the largest possible measure of kindness. The following extract of a letter received from a lady, will form a suitable introduction to some details belonging to school discipline.

"I went to the Ragged School to-day with some friends, and spent two hours among the boys, much to our amusement, and admiration both of them and Mr. Gibb. We were most fortunate in our choice of a day for our visit, for several interesting events occurred. A deserter was brought back, and regularly put upon trial ; and truly it was as good as a play any day, to hear the examinations, as conducted by Mr. Gibb in presence of the assembled school, and the queer answers and odd reasons for running away, tendered by the culprit in his own defence. After he was heard for himself, every boy who in conscience thought he had done wrong was desired to hold up his right hand. The verdict was unanimous ; and it was Guilty. And then came the question of punishment. This was speedily decided by

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a special jury, selected from his own class, who retired to consult, and who returned in a few minutes, and, through their dux as chancellor, announced a sentence of twelve palmies. Mr. Gibb begged us to remain and see the dose administered. Curiosity, and a lively interest in the scene, overcame the scruples of our tenderer feelings; and we were amply repaid by hearing the judicious, tender, and Christian admonition with which Mr. Gibb accompanied the correction,—explaining, both to the culprit and school, that punishment was administered on the well-known principle of these schools,—the motto of your ‘Plea,’—‘Prevention is better than cure.’”

Take the case of S——. This boy had deserted the school to resume his predatory and begging habits. Mr. Gibb had desired some of those who lived in his neighborhood to get hold of him, and bring him back. Though they went to his house next morning, and repeated their visits for two or three successive days, they never got sight of him. “The nest was flown.” To Mr. Gibb’s surprise, however,

one morning he saw S—— sitting in the work-room, under a strong guard; a sentinel on each side of him, and one in front. At his home, by six o'clock in the morning, the boys had found him sitting beside the fire-place in his shirt. In vain, though backed by an elder brother, they told him to dress, and come along. On the appearance of force, he flew to the weapon, which, according to Sir Walter Scott, proved so effective in the hands of a famous Bailie, and, drawing a red-hot poker from the fire, was like to put them all to flight. Two of them at length got hold of him, the third following with his clothes; and, doubtless, he had been carried in this state to school, but that his cries reached the ears of a policeman, who persuaded these rough *valets de chambre* to find him a dressing-room in a common stair. Mr. Gibb found him fertile in excuses for his bad behavior. Finding none of them avail him, with the cunning of his class, he invented one on the spur of the moment, which he supposed would awaken the interest of some pious ladies then visiting the school. "I dinna like,"

said the rogue, "to come to this *scule*. I want to gang to a *scule* whar I'll get mair learnin', and learn to read the *Bible*." At this moment a gentleman entered connected with one of the Ragged Schools in London ; and wishing to know how we managed disorderly boys, he was told that we had then a case in hand, and, if he pleased, he might stop and see the result. A jury of the school decided against S—— ; and when the sentence was about to be administered, the boys were asked if any of them would have the generosity to share his punishment. The appeal was not made in vain. Two or three stepped forward, each more anxious than another to bear a part of the penalty.

The change which our school has wrought on these children, through the power of kindness and religion, could not be better set forth than by a scene to which I will introduce my readers. Summer weather brings the butterfly from its chrysalis, and tempts the various insect tribes to roam on the wings of freedom through the sunny air ; and to chil-

dren of unsettled, roving habits, the summer days and the green fields have irresistible charms. Mr. Gibb found that, as the skies grew warmer, the school grew thinner; the roll of attendance shortened with the length of the day. He found it necessary to enact, "That no boy shall go away from school, until he is prepared to remain away altogether, or to submit, on his return, to a certain measure of punishment." The law was passed with acclamation, and he thought all was right. Next day, however, a dozen had absconded. On being brought back, they said they wished to remain at school; but the four ringleaders refused to submit to the punishment. They were obstinate, and refused to yield, which to Mr. Gibb was a great grief, as they were bigish boys, and stood most of all in need of such a school. He resolved to try and bend them by an appeal to their better feelings, saying,—

"Boys, we will not compel you to accept of the food and instruction of which hundreds like you would be glad, who have it not. If

you like to remain, submit to the rules, and you are welcome. Will you do it?"

"No, sir."

"Would you have me tell a lie, by not acting up to my word?"

"No, sir."

"Would you like to remain, and be allowed to do as you please?"

"No ; because we would go wrong, sir."

"Why, then, not submit to the rule you agreed to?"

"We'll stop if you'll no *lick* us, sir,—if you'll no gi'e us *palmies*."

"Boys, were you ever punished before ? and why?"

"Because we deserved it."

"And don't you deserve it now ? Take it, and be done with it."

After trying them in this manner for some time, without any success, Mr. Gibb addressed them in a farewell speech, suited to the taste, and calibre, and character, of those he spoke to, saying,—

"Well then, boys, I think I have done ;—I

can do nothing for you ;—I dare not let you pass. You are going away, and it may be that I will never see you more. Perhaps I will see you rich and respectable men. Perhaps I will see you masters of a fine shop, standing behind the counter, with your hair nicely curled, and dressed like gentlemen. Or, may be, when I am an old man, and walk leaning on a staff, I will see you rolling by in a fine carriage drawn by two grey horses, attended by grand servants, and a beautiful lady seated by your side ; and when you see me you will say, ‘Look ! there’s the Ragged School master, that used to lick us when we were laddies : here, Mr. Gibb, there’s something to keep your pocket.’ Now, these things may be ; but ah ! my boys, I much fear that if ever I see you riding, it will be in one of those dark, gloomy carriages, with the locked door and iron gratings, conveying you—you know where to ?”

“ Yes, sir.”

“ And is it not likely, if you go away from the school, that you will be obliged to sink to begging again ? And then your next step

down will be to stealing ; and down and down you go. But whether I may see you again in this world or not, I do not know. One thing, however, is certain—we shall meet again,—and where ?”

Their heads, till then erect, now began to hang down ; and as one or two answered, “ At the last day, sir,” they, and the greater number of the children, as if by a sudden shock of electricity, burst into tears. The Superintendent of Work, who had worn the red coat for upwards of thirty years, turned on his heel, and the tear glistened in the old soldier’s eye, while nothing was to be heard but sobs and sighing. Now was Mr. Gibb’s time to drive home the wedge ; and so, though almost overcome himself, he said, “ All that I ask of you now, my boys, is a shake of your hand, and we part good friends.” Nothing remained now for the poor fellows but to go. Moving slowly to the door, and all the while crying bitterly, they shook hands with their companions and went,—but returned. On the threshold they yielded to the master’s last appeal, fairly con-

quered, and examples of the all but omnipotent power of Christian wisdom, combined with Christian kindness.

It is but an act of justice to our admirable teacher, to the school, to the cause, and to the children themselves, that I should close this part of my "Second Plea" by the following letter :—

RAGGED SCHOOL, RAMSAY LANE,
25th December, 1848.

REVEREND SIR,—I can say that, of the many boys that have attended the Ragged School, I have met with few, indeed none, who have not shown the greatest readiness to do me a personal kindness, either in school or out of it. To show this many instances might be given. Allow me only to trouble you with the following: J—— C—— lost his mother, who was an Irishwoman, and his father, who was a Scotchman (by trade a shoemaker), when he was about six years old. When I found him he had been trying to provide himself with food and lodgings for upwards of a year, by carrying luggage for passengers to and from

the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. He seemed rather destitute, and I asked him to come to school ; but it was not till some time after, when he had got a sore foot, that he found his way thither.

Afterwards I was seized with typhus fever, and two or three of the boys called to inquire for me every day. C—— came regularly morning and evening, and was always very anxious to see me ; and so long as he was told I was no better, he went away crying ; but when he was told that I was getting better, the tear was changed to a smile. On the evening before I went to the country for change of air, he was asked to come next morning and assist me to the Canal boat. He got me safe on board ; and when we had started, I was surprised, on looking out at the window, to see half a dozen of the Ragged School boys, with C—— at their head, running alongside, and crying, “Yonder he’s ;” and this they continued to do till the boat went off at full speed, when they returned, after running nearly half a mile. One day shortly after, on taking a walk in the

country, a boy was seen approaching, dressed in clothes that I had seen in the Ragged School; and as he came nearer he began to smile. I was a little surprised to find that it was C——. He had collected his halfpence till he had raised sixpence, and then set away on the Canal to see his master, with no other prospect than to walk home; of course his return fare was made up for him. C—— is now working to a flesher, and lodging in the same house with a boy who was once his companion in adversity, and a Ragged School class-mate; and that boy being scarcely able to clear his way, while C—— has something to spare, he gives a little, to enable his old fellow-sufferer and scholar to live as comfortably as himself.

In regard to any real saving change being made on these children, I would not like to speak with too much confidence. Any one who knows much about either them or their parents, knows that they are too ready to appear to bear in mind whatever is most likely to benefit their body. One thing, however, is

certain, viz., they are a very great deal kinder to each other than they formerly were ; and last week I had a visit from all their mothers or landladies that could attend, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any difference, either for better or worse, had been observed in the conduct of any of them since they came to school. Not one of them answered, For the worse. In almost every case the answer was, *For the better* ; and that the children were more obedient than they used to be. One said her sons were "very much improved, and not like what they were before at all : they are like new weans altogether." Another said, "They are more kind to each other, and to their sisters ; and instead of spending their evenings in running on the streets, as they used to do, they now spend them in singing and reading." Another, that her son "now works at his slate, and reads his Bible, and sings hymns." Another, that her son "is a good deal healthier, and a better boy *entirely*." Another (a blind woman) says, she knows not how to express her gratitude to the people

of the Ragged School ; for her son is now able to read to her at night, and *tells her nice stories about Jesus*, and sings sweet hymns, and so forth. From these and similar facts I have reason to believe that the good already done by means of these schools will tell on generations yet unborn ; and that some of these poor outcasts will bless God through all eternity that there was once such a thing as the Ragged School.

Rev. and Dear Sir, I hope you will excuse the somewhat brief and familiar manner in which I have endeavored to give you a few facts as they stand. I thought to have had them forwarded sooner, but the business of the school, and family sickness, prevented.

Rev. Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. GIBB.

To these cases, furnished by the teachers, I may add another, told to me by a humble but honest neighbor of the mother of one of these boys. Dismissed from a comfortable situation

for glaring misconduct, and unable, from bodily infirmity, to earn her bread, the mother betook herself to begging on the streets. This proved a source of gains, which she wasted on habits of drunkenness. The more money to the mother, the more misery to the child. When the mother was intoxicated she was infuriated ; and the hapless boy often fled from her cruelty to the common stair, where, with his head pillowed on a step, he lay the long winter night, to sleep,—when the cold would let him. Some kind Samaritan brought the child to our school, ignorant as a heathen ; knowing neither his letters nor anything of a God and Saviour. He has now been some twelve months with us ; and our humble friend, the tenant of a room five stories up, and living, to use her own expression, *but* and *ben* from them, tells us that she has often heard him, on his return in the evening, speaking to his mother as if he were an old grey-haired Christian. With more sense than some beyond his years, he has learnt the divine lesson, “ Give not that which is holy unto the dogs ; neither

cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you." So, when he finds his mother drunk, he is silent; but on her sober evenings he reads the Bible to her,—tells her how the master said this and said that,—and, graciously inverting the order of nature, is the monitor and instructor of his own mother. Through the thin partition which separates these upper rooms of poverty from each other, she has often listened with amazement to this child's affectionate warnings. Once he said, "Ah! mither, mither, what a dreadful thing, when Jesus Christ comes to judgment, if I, standing at his right hand, should see my mither on the left; and you're sure to be *there* if ye live on as you're doing." The remarkable demeanor of this boy, and the visible change wrought on his habits and appearance, have recommended our Ragged School to the neighbors round about. He has earned for it and us the kindest regards of that humble neighborhood—a name there "above all Greek or Roman fame;" for of how much truer value than the applause

of a world is the blessing of those who are ready to perish !

Such are the fruits and discipline of our school ; and I have not to tell the reader that money spent upon the young is spent with greatest promise. I have not the shadow of a doubt, that by one single pound contributed to the Ragged School, you will do more good than by one hundred pounds spent on Penitentiary or Prison ; just as by the power of a one-pound weight you can give a bent to the tender branch, which the weight, not of one, but of one thousand pounds, cannot impart to the giant arm of some gnarled hoary tree. That breaks, but refuses to bend.

Growing more and more alive to the prophet's question, " Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots ? " our eye turns from other schemes to these schools with the fondest anticipations. They offer to our out-cast population " a door of hope in the valley of Achor. " Other plans of benevolence have been tried on the masses. Home and City Missions have had their period of proba-

tion ; and they have proved how hard, we dare not say how hopeless, a task it is to turn the river which has cut itself a channel in the rock ; to change the character of a population that are hard and set in crime. While we would follow the hoary-headed sinner to the edge of his grave, with calls to repent and offers of mercy, still they are the most promising efforts that take the direction of the young. Therefore, the Ragged School has claims on a humane and Christian public,—we shall not say before all other schemes,—but second to none. When we undertake to supply each child with food and education at an expense of £5 per year,—when, for so small a sum of money, a poor outcast may be saved from present misery and eternal ruin,—surely multitudes will be found, out of their own abundance to give, or by the help of others to raise, this sum. God pity the poor, if, amid the abounding comforts, and wealth, and luxuries of this Christian land, the only doors left open to these outcast children are the dreary portals of the Police Office and the Prison !

The stability of the empire is bound up with such schemes as ours. What Philanthropy prompts to, and Piety recommends, true Patriotism demands. If those elements of corruption and mischief, which we have done so little either to resist or restrain, are allowed to spread for the next half century as they have done during the past, we tremble for the issue. So soon as the leaven has leavened the whole lump, what shall the end of these things be?

I believe that the higher, the middle, and some of the humbler classes of society, have not degenerated, but improved, in their moral and religious habits; but there is a class lying beneath these, at the bottom of the social fabric, which, in whatever aspect it be regarded, calls for the serious attention of the country. They have no religion; they instil no moral principles into their offspring; their minds are uncultivated; their habits are brutal, profligate, and licentious. In London, in Glasgow, in Edinburgh, and in other such cities, they are increasing at a most dangerous ratio on the educated and church-going popu

lation. Through many districts of the country also, and in a large number of our provincial towns, the same class are springing up and growing with a terrible rapidity. They are mushrooms in growth ; but in durability are cedars.

This may be illustrated by the case of Maybole,—a small town, numbering, with the country part of the parish, some five thousand people. It lies in a sweet district in Ayrshire ; “beautiful in situation ;” surrounded by a fertile country ; and hallowed to the memory of Scotchmen as the scene where John Knox and his dexterous antagonist Quentin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel,—the respective champions of Protestantism and Popery,—fought, within a house still standing there, the battle of their respective faiths. From the hill which rises between it and the sea, the shores of Ireland can be discerned ; and across the narrow channel hordes of Irish papists have passed to deluge with misery, and beggary, and the lowest habits, that beautiful land. The Scotch have been too ready to receive the *virus* ; and be-

come centres of infection. A class accordingly has sprung up there, ignorant alike of the decencies of society, and the habits of religion. On week-days the streets and roads swarm with beggars, in rags and wretchedness, nakedness and squalidness, and other repulsive signs both of poverty and of profligacy. On the blessed Sabbath, grown men and women, and young people of all ages, are strolling through the streets ; or standing idly in their doors ; or roaming over the country, and disturbing its hallowed peace, in their every-day—we suspect with many, their only—attire. My friend Mr. Brown, banker and writer there, with most creditable courage and humanity, is grappling with the evil, and endeavoring to establish a Ragged School. Would all elsewhere do the same, the country might yet be saved. The main cause of the wretchedness there or anywhere else, is not the want of money, but of morality. We have reason to believe that there is as much money spent, and a large portion of it by this very uneducated, poor, and profligate class of people in this parish of

Maybole, on spirits and tobacco, as equals nearly the whole landed rental. How monstrous that whiskey and tobacco shops, which find their best customers among the uneducated, the poor, and the profligate, should draw a revenue little short of what the landlords do from their fields and farms! Sixteen thousand pounds, it is said, are yearly wasted on noxious or useless stimulants; while the poor and other rates are advancing with railroad speed. When will the respectable classes of the community awake to the necessity of arming in defence of the nation's religion, virtue, and property? Unless means are employed to change the habits, and arrest the formidable advances of this class, the dream of Pharaoh shall be realized in other lands than Egypt, where the lean kine devoured the fat, and were no fatter thereby!

Improvvidence and dissipation create that class which threaten the welfare of our country, and multiply the objects of our Ragged Schools. I know that Acts of Parliament can neither make men moral nor religious; yet

much can be done by Government to remove sources of temptations from the people, and foster habits of thrift and sobriety. The children of our manufacturing districts being able, by means of the wages they earn, to cast off the parental yoke at too early an age, there is the more need to teach them habits of prudence and foresight. The earnings of the father exceeding but by little those of his child, and inadequate, without these, to feed the unproductive members of the family, parents are afraid to correct and curb their children ; while headstrong youth is ready to resent the interference, and abandon the parental roof. Nor is this all the evil. In some cases the parent wastes on vice the wages of his children ; while in all cases he lies under a powerful temptation to withdraw them from school before they have received an adequate education. Imperfectly educated, and independent, at an age too early, of parental authority, it becomes the more necessary to guard our manufacturing youth from temptations to evil, and to compass them round with inducements to

thrift and economy. The earlier the plant is drawn from the nursery-bed, the more need there is to plant it in some sheltered and sunny nook.

Now, how are our manufacturing and handicraft youth situated? By public-houses and spirit-shops they are surrounded with innumerable temptations; while to many of them Savings Banks are hardly known by name. Dissipation has her nets drawn across every street. In many of our towns, sobriety has to run the gauntlet of half a dozen spirit-shops in the space of a bow-shot. These are near at hand—open by day and blazing by night, both on Sabbath and Saturday. Drunkenness finds immediate gratification; while economy has to travel a mile, it may be, for her Savings Bank; and that opens its doors to thrift but once or twice a week perhaps.

The consequences of these temptations, and this neglect, are becoming so formidable, and, it would appear, by all existing means so incurable, that some wise and sagacious men are disposed to ask the interference of the Gov-

ernment. They could compel all under a certain age who receive wages, to deposit a proportion of them in bank. It may be said that this is an interference with man's natural liberty. But they answer, that that has been already encroached on by various Acts of Parliament. The hours of work, both in mills and collieries, are regulated by law ; and the seamen of some, if not all of our harbors, are compelled by Act of Parliament to invest a proportion of their wages to maintain themselves and families, when disabled from labor by accident, or by the infirmities of a premature old age. Such a proposal may be impracticable ; but this admits of no doubt, that it is vain to deal with disease as with health ; and if it be granted that God never fitted the child for circumstances where, ere it has reached the age of puberty, it becomes independent of parental support, and can defy parental authority, such an abnormal condition justifies and demands extraordinary remedies. This at least the law can, and ought to do,—it should put down nine out of ten of these drinking-

shops ; and grant no man a license to deal in spirits whose character does not furnish good security that he will not trade in crime, and make his house a centre of drunkenness, and a curse to the neighborhood—raising a house to himself out of the wreck and ruin of other men's homes and characters, bodies and souls.

While trusting to the gospel of Jesus Christ as the only efficient regeneration of our fallen race, it is well to avail ourselves of every check to this damnable and destructive vice. The requiring of certificates by applicants for license, the discipline of the Church, and last, though not least, Temperance and Total Abstinence Societies, are all commendable. They have accomplished much good : still they have not eradicated the evil. Why, as an additional check, should not the masters of these public-houses, and other venders of ardent spirits, be compelled to bear the burden of the poverty which their trade is the means of producing ? How many families do they reduce to poverty, beggary, and want ? It were but justice, that the man who knowingly, and for

his own gain, supplies the poor drunkard with the means of destruction, should be compelled to maintain his family. Should a man be allowed to trade in crime, and not only go scatheless of the consequences, but get the public to bear them? Are there not thousands of the venders of spirits who supply the stimulant where they know that it goes to destroy the drinker's health, and beggar his family? Instead of ardent spirits, let a man, knowing that the purchaser buys the article for purposes of suicide, sell arsenic or prussic acid; and the very least that justice requires in such a case is, that he shall maintain the family of him in whose death he was *art and part*. Why should not the innocent sufferers of a parent or husband's dissipation obtain such recourse in law against those who, for their own gain, tempted him to ruin, and involved them in poverty? This would close, within another week, nine-tenths of those low drinking-shops. Never, in the most frightful panic, had the banks such a run for money as these would have for damages.

I venture, while on this subject, to suggest a question. When, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, the drunkard becomes not only a disgrace to his friends, but often also, in some shape or other, a burden on the community, destroying the happiness, if not the lives, of his family, dissipating their substance, and reducing them to want, why should we stand by, without interfering between his madness and his offspring? Were the man insane, in the common sense of the term, the law allows our interference. It steps in; takes his keys; and manages the property for the benefit of his household,—shutting him up within the walls of an asylum. While the fumes are in his brain, the drunk man is a madman if the temptation comes in his way, and the habitual slave of this vice is as incapable of controlling his appetite by his reason, or conquering his passions by his judgment, as the inmate of a lunatic asylum. It becomes one species, and the worst species, of monomania. Account for it as physicians or metaphysicians may, the man is as unable to resist the attractions of the

spirit-bottle, as a piece of iron those of the magnet, or a stone that of the earth. Accusing himself, and often cursing the day he was born,—bitterly mourning his disgrace, and the fate which he sees impending over a happy home,—knowing, as well as others do, that he is ruining both body and soul,—yet he yields to the temptation ; and is swept along, spell-bound, impotent to resist. It were the kindest thing to them, and best for all dependent on them, that the slaves of this horrible vice should be dealt with as lunatics. Left at large, they waste their property, and health, and life. They die at a premature age. They burden the sober and industrious with the support of innumerable widows and children. But let them be confined to the walls of an asylum, let them be compelled to engage there in regular and industrial employments, and perfectly isolated from all intoxicating liquors, the old cravings and habits would die out. In course of time, many, most of them, with body and mind restored to a healthy tone, would return to the bosom of their families and the business

of life, in a sense, *new creatures*. Why should not their friends, any party having an interest, or the public officers of justice, have power to *cognosce* every man or woman who could be convicted, before a competent tribunal, of being an habitual drunkard? By every possible means we ought to protect the helpless offspring of the drunkard, and brand his crime with infamy. Surely it is high time that our country be delivered from the taunt of being, while claiming to be the most devout, actually the most drunken beneath the sun. The charge is not true; yet how great is our shame, and how enormous are the burdens entailed on us by the ignorance, indolence, diseases, poverty, and crimes, of which this national vice is the prolific parent!

If it is the duty of Government to remove as far as possible temptations to crime, it is no less their duty to employ all legitimate means of amendment and cure; and none present stronger claims on the support of the country, and the countenance of the State, than Ragged Schools. Standing apart from all ques-

tions about State endowments for ordinary education, they fall properly under the head of Police ; and, under a Government sufficiently enlightened to foster them, would prove one of its best institutions. The results of education as given without, in contrast to that given within prison walls, are not less certain than the results of those laws which govern the march of seasons or the tides of ocean. The excellent men who teach within the jail would do ten times more good without it. For every one they turn out of prison a reformed criminal, they would keep ten out of it,—were their labors bestowed in Ragged Schools, on the class that furnish its tenants to the jail. When the day comes, that our legislators shall direct a larger portion of their time to matters of moral reform, and those social evils which have been allowed too long to eat like a cancer into the heart of our population, justice will be done in Parliament to the cause of Ragged Schools. Supposing, what here we neither affirm nor deny, that it is the duty of the State to sup-

port all the educational institutions of the country,—in such a case it is clear as noon-day, that among the claimants for public aid, the first to be heard with a liberality co-extensive with their necessities, are these uncared-for, unhappy children. To support in part or in whole educational institutions for the children of land-owners, or merchants, or tradesmen, or well-paid workmen out of the public funds, and stint or starve Ragged Schools, is a monstrous abuse. In a procession of beggars the rags should flutter in the van ; and from the public treasury others should be supplied only after we are served. In other words, let our universities, colleges, and academies, and parochial or congregational schools, give place to those which cannot live on fees, nor exist without external aid. Our object is, not to form accomplished scholars and a highly cultivated nation, but to save poor wretches from the gallows, the prison, or the penal settlement.

They who would move the Government must first move themselves ; and through

schools sustained by our exertions, we must, meanwhile, prove that the scheme is not only plausible, but practicable ; every way worthy of the nation's adoption. It is not commonly the duty of a Government to precede, but to follow the country. Its movements should embody and express the mind of the nation. Nor can we expect the Government to take action in this matter till the steam is up, and pressing on its wheels. The sooner the better. Not only the well-being, but the very being of our country is bound up with this and other kindred schemes. With these it sinks or swims, —survives or dies. Political freedom and commercial prosperity are inseparably connected with the social state of nations. They wax or wane with it. "Righteousness exalteth a nation ; but sin is a reproach to any people."

Let it be borne in mind, that men form good members of society, yielding obedience to the laws, and respecting the property, life and liberty of others, under the influence of two, or one of two, principles. Obedience to the law

springs from regard either to God, or man, or to both ; and therefore true freedom cannot permanently stand on any other foundations than those of morality and religion. With these beneath her, Liberty has a solid pedestal ; without them, she is raised only to fall. Look at the experience of France ! Since she lost so much of her best blood in the massacre of the Huguenots, her head has never been steady. As a nation,—great in many respects as they are,—our neighbors across the Channel want the elements of moral and religious principle ; hence they have oscillated, and till delivered from the baneful and disturbing influences of Popery and Infidelity, they will continue to oscillate, like a pendulum, between Despotism on this hand, and Licentiousness on that. .

Unless restrained by the love and fear of God, there is nothing to hedge men in within the boundaries of law, save attachment to country, the love or fear of man. But, left to grow up without any knowledge of God, or regard to his law, what do they owe the country who furnish the material of our Ragged

Schools? What has the country done for hem to attach them to it? It has left them o be tempted to crime, and then punished them for its commission. They see thousands, day by day, passing them without so much as a look of pity. Their sorrows all unheeded, how often are they denied the cheapest compassion, and bidden begone, with the tone and gesture that drive away a troublesome cur? By some sudden change of fortune, let us taste their bitter cup,—let us find ourselves standing in the open street, in a cold winter day,—our naked feet upon the icy pavement,—the babe in our arms, half clad and half frozen to death,—a weary wife, with wan and shivering children cowering beneath poverty's threadbare cloak,—and, when stores, filled with every luxury, stand open around us, and savory smells of food are steaming on the frosty air, and mothers, with groups of rosy, laughing children, furred and flannelled against the winter, pass by regardless of our pitiful sorrows, we should find it hard to be honest, hard to believe that it is right that we should die

of hunger, while the cup of others is overflowing with comforts. If the thought of God came across us, we might fancy him looking down with indignation on the scene; and that a Father who regarded all his children with equal affection, never intended that a few should monopolize the comforts which he meant for all. Luther says, that "there is no rebellion like that of the belly;" and how easily could we persuade ourselves, that poverty as well as property has its rights, and that we might employ force to compel what kindness should have spontaneously granted. The world has no such security against Socialism, Communism, and such dangerous doctrines, as our Holy Faith. It calls us to recognize in the different orders and lots of men, the providence of God; it fills us with aspirations after a better world; it supports us by the hope of it; and it teaches us, in whatsoever state we are, therewith to be content. But the class whose miseries we pity, and whose wrongs we seek to remedy, are moved only by other considerations. It would be hard to convince

them that they have any earthly interest in maintaining the present order of society. Their place is the mire and mud. They lie at the bottom of the wheel. A revolution may improve their position : as one said, they may be better,—they cannot be worse. So argues Despair. And let a storm arise, that, reaching the depths of society, shall agitate this lowest class, and the country will learn that it was a miserable economy which left millions of uneducated, irreligious, and desperate men, to form at once the tools, and the victims of revolution.

Politicians may rest assured, that when this rapidly-growing body of ignorance and crime has reached its full strength, they will have a giant to contend with. Events have proved that fighting is a game which other parties than soldiers can play at. Government by bayonets and batons is as uncertain as it is expensive ; and the world is learning to its cost that the Bible, while the cheapest, is in every way the best instrument of Government. It teaches man how to bear his wrongs till he find a right way to remedy them. It teaches

the slave to break his chain, without breaking it on the head of his oppressor ; and that he ceases to be a slave, not to become a despot, but to be a freeman.

Like some who ceased their alarm at the consumption of coal, on learning that the fields of Newcastle would keep our engines going and chimneys smoking so long as they were likely to live to travel, or roast to eat, there be base people, content to sit still without sacrifice or self-denial, if assured that the evils we dread will not happen in their time. All that they care for is that the ship swim so long as they are aboard. They are content if there be peace in their day. But what, with the water steadily rising, if a storm should rise ? It would precipitate the fate of the sinking vessel, and, throwing her on her beam ends, send her lurching to the bottom. A tree, decayed at the roots and loosened in the soil, may stand so long as the atmosphere is calm ; but let a gale of wind spring up, and, with a crash corresponding to its magnitude, it falls to the ground.

We are no timid alarmists. I would adopt the brave words of the French general, who, arriving on the field where his gallant countrymen had sustained a defeat, pulled out his watch, and, glancing at the sinking sun, exclaimed, "There is time enough yet to fight another battle, and win it!" With our unexampled means, with our national energy, and, notwithstanding all our defects, with the amount of true Christianity in this land, I believe there is yet time enough to break up these formidable masses, and arrest the progress of ignorance and corruption. The foundations of society are not irremediably decayed. But if the causes which are now undermining the social fabric are left in active operation, this empire shall sooner or later fall, like some majestic and splendid iceberg, whose foundations, hidden in the deep, have been worn by the water, hollowed by the waves, till on some tempestuous day the glittering edifice begins to rock, and, toppling over, buries, amid the foaming surge and swell it raises, the unfortunate ships which had been moored to its sides, the

unhappy mariners who had sought safety in its shelter.

To attempt to avert such a fate is every man's duty ; and, more than he dreams of, is within every man's doing. This is no idle saying. Were we to make a pilgrimage, as soon as to the lonely heath where martyrs repose, we would direct our steps to the busy streets of Portsmouth ; and would turn from the proud array of Old England's floating bulwarks to seek out the humble shop where John Pounds achieved works of mercy, and earned an imperishable fame. There is no poetry in his name, and none in his profession ; but there was more than poetry in his life,—the noblest benevolence. Within the shop where he cobbled shoes he might be seen surrounded by some score or two of ragged urchins, whom he was educating and converting into valuable members of society. Honor to the memory of him, beneath whose leathern apron there beat the kindest heart,—there glowed a bosom fired with the noblest ambition. Without fee or reward from man, while he toiled for his hard-

earned bread with the sweat of his brow, this poor cobbler educated not less than five hundred outcasts before they laid him in his lowly grave! Honor, we may say again, to the memory of this illustrious patriot! Nor is there any sight we would have travelled so far to see as that self-same man, when he followed some ragged boy along the quays of Portsmouth, keeping his kind, keen eye upon him, and tempting the young savage to his school with the bribe of a smoking potato. Princes and peers, judges and divines, might have stood uncovered in his presence ; and marble monuments might be removed from the venerable walls of Westminster to make room for his.

His history proves what a single-handed but right-hearted man may do ; what—would the reader address himself in earnest to the work—he himself might do. Animated by his example, and encouraged by his success, we entreat you to turn an eye of piety and of pity on these unhappy children. These are the children of our common Father. Man, they are thy brothers and sisters,—bone of thy bone,

and flesh of thy flesh : their hard and melancholy lot may be thy crime,—it cannot be their own. Sinner, they are thy fellows : in them see an emblem of thy state when thou wast an outcast, too, lying in thy blood, when a God of mercy passing by, looked on thee and said, “Live.” Christian, they were pitied by thy dying Lord : for them, as well as thee, He bled, and groaned, and breathed his last on Calvary ; and of such He said, “Suffer little children to come unto me.”

Parents, you who know a father’s and a mother’s heart ! look on them ; and thank God, who maketh one to differ from another, that their miserable lot is not that of your more fortunate offspring. As you smile on them, and see their bright, pleasant faces beaming round your board or cheerful fire,—as you bless their heads, and hear their hymns, and kiss them in their warm couch,—refuse not a tear, a prayer, a contribution, for many who often know a parent’s curses, but never a Christian parent’s care.

To God, in whose hands are the hearts of

all men, we commend this cause. May He, who out of the mouth of babes and sucklings ordaineth strength, give effect to this appeal, and crown our labors with success. Thus shall these schools be instrumental, not only in saving many now lost to society, but in bringing many to Jesus. In their best, highest, and holiest sense, they shall realize the saying,—
“THIS, MY SON, WAS DEAD, AND IS ALIVE AGAIN ;
HE WAS LOST, AND IS FOUND.”

THIRD PLEA.

THE nineteenth century, though little more than half run out, will prove one of the most remarkable in the history of the world. As distance grows, many of what are now considered its great events shall, like mountains afar off, fade on the eye, and at length sink out of view. Time will fill up the letters which the sword has carved ; new revolutions will throw down the barriers of existing empires ; and, some centuries hence, the world will retain no trace of many who are now playing the chief parts on its stage. The men who have immortalized themselves and their times are those who, amid the din of machinery, or in retreats remote from the bustle of camps, the intrigues of court, and the noisy combats of public assemblies, have studied the arts, not of war, but of peace. When the world has lost almost all of Wellington but his name, James Watt shall live in his inventions. His genius

shall continue through untold generations to subdue the soil, and triumph over the sea ; to employ the hands and fill the mouths of millions.

Among many peculiar features of our age, one of the most remarkable is the expansive and the comprehensive character of its benevolence. Our grandfathers or great grandfathers, though good people, were content to live for themselves. Their religion was contemplative rather than active. To live a holy life, to rear a virtuous and pious family, was the height of their ambition. Their sympathies were confined to a circle so narrow that they remind one of the story told of an honest countryman, who, away from home, attended worship in the church of the parish where he chanced to be. The preacher was a great orator. The audience were moved to tears ; not so the rustic. He sat hard and stolid as the bench beneath him ; and replied, when asked how he could possibly sit unmoved by such a flood of pathos, " Oh, you see I don't belong to the parish !"

In olden times, what did not belong to the parish, the neighborhood, or the family, excited little interest. With exceptions hardly worth mentioning, the churches of Christ did nothing for the conversion of the heathen, either abroad or at home. Though there are now five vessels belonging to missionary societies sailing about their work in the Pacific Ocean alone, formerly no ships left London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any other port, with missionaries among their passengers, and Bibles part of their cargo. Foreign, Home, City, Medical Missions; Sabbath, Evening, Apprentice, Factory, and Ragged Schools; Bible, Tract, Pastoral Aid, and Total Abstinence Societies;—these, and many other such schemes, are the growth and glory of our own age. Thus, while science and the arts have made unparalleled progress since heads now grey were black, and grown men were boys, the church has not lagged behind. Pressing forward on her higher career, she has kept abreast of them in the race.

Another remarkable feature of our era, is

the acknowledgment and practical application of the power of union ; of coöperation, as better than individual action. Separate the atoms that form a hammer, and in that state of minute division they would fall on a stone with no more effect than snow-flakes. Weld them into one solid mass, and, swung round by the quarryman's brawny arm, they descend on the rock like a thunderbolt. Stand by the falls of Niagara, and as the waters, gathered from a hundred lakes, are rolling with the voice of a hundred thunders over the rocky precipice, fancy them divided into their individual atoms ! They might gem with sparkling dew-drops vast tracts of field or forest ; in clouds of gold, and amber, and purple, they might hang curtains round the gates of day ; but where were the onward, overwhelming power of the majestic flood ? Gone ; and gone the vaunt with which a New Englander met the boast of a Neapolitan, during a brilliant eruption of Vesuvius. The poor Italian had the glory of Vesuvius, if he had nothing else, to boast of in his priest-ridden country. Directing the

attention of his companion to the mountain, as it shot up showers of fiery stones, and licked the sky with long tongues of flame, and poured streams of glowing lava down its riven sides, he exclaimed, "You have nothing like that in your country!" "No," said the other, with nasal twang, but thrust quick and sharp as rapier's, "Yet, I guess we have a bit of water that would put it out in two minutes." Now, as with the combined power of matter, so is it with the combined power of men. They do in masses what they would not attempt, or, attempting, could not achieve as individual units. Bravely and gallantly as our soldiers fought at Waterloo, I doubt if there were twenty men on that field who would have stood up singly for seven long hours to be shot at like targets; yet, massed in solid square and column, how they stood! from morning to sundown, facing the foe, and budging not a foot, till night crowned their efforts with victory. The wise man says, "two are better than one;" and our Lord himself illustrated the advantages of union when he sent forth his disciples two by two.

From the expansive benevolence, and combined action, which characterize the Christianity of our own age, have sprung up, among other holy enterprises, those Ragged Schools which I advocated years ago. The most needed, they have been the most successful of those philanthropic schemes which form at once a burden to the rich and a blessing to the poor. I remember the day when they were but a beautiful theory ; in the eyes of many but the rainbow-colored dream of benevolent enthusiasts. In those days it was necessary to lay bare the bleeding wounds of humanity ; to move the public by tales of misery, and raise, if we could, a flood of feeling to float us over the pecuniary difficulties that barred our way. Many were callous. People had got accustomed to the evils we sought to cure, as much as the woman to the bad water she had used from childhood ; and who, on being asked what she thought of the supply which municipal reformers had brought to the town, declared it not worth drinking,—for “it had neither taste nor smell !” Some, like the old masters of paint-

ing, seemed to consider rags rather picturesque than otherwise : and in the great mass of men and women familiarity with the evil had bred indifference, if not contempt. Others there were who ridiculed the idea of reforming society, so far as in any perceptible degree to lessen the amount of crime. They deemed us fanatics, if not fools ; and, buttoning up their pockets, settled the question with this sage aphorism, as long as there are pockets to pick there will be pickpockets. They did not seem to see that their mode of treating the subject might be applied to other things besides Ragged Schools. It might be said, Why attempt to prevent murder ? as long as there are throats to cut there will be cut-throats. Away with light-houses ! as long as there are ships there will be shipwrecks. Away with drugs and doctors ! as long as there are diseases there will be deaths. Away with our national defences ! as long as the French remember Waterloo there will be danger of an invasion.

A more serious objection to Ragged Schools seemed to lie in the averment, that by feeding

and educating the children of the abandoned. we were bestowing a premium on crime. It was based on the same mistake as the fault some find with the comfortable temperature, the cleanliness, and the good diet of our prisons. These, it is said, act as inducements to crime ; they tempt honest men to become rogues, since rogues find themselves better off in jail than honest, hard-working men at home. This is a mere fallacy. I know how rogues weary for the end of their sentence,—counting the months, and days, and hours ; aye, and the minutes. Put it to the proof ; and it will be found that the most destitute wretch thinks clean walls, and warmth, and substantial diet a poor set-off against wild joys, and the sweets of liberty. Withdraw the warders ; throw open the prison gates ; and how many of the tenants, for love of the comfortable lodgings, will remain ? Not one. They would swarm out like bees in summer day from the door of a hive. Not one of them but holds it better, in the words of the old moss-trooper, “ *to hear the laverock sing than the mouse cheep.*” And he

who fancies it would be otherwise, is not more ignorant of human nature than such as fear that decent parents will give themselves up to dissipation, because they know that their children will find a refuge within the walls of a Ragged School. Children are indeed pledges for good conduct, hostages which men give the State ; and, like a vessel which owes her safety to her moorings, many parents owe their goodness, and some have owed even their greatness, to the affections that bind them to their offspring. In humbler spheres than his, many have felt the power which introduced Lord Erskine to fortune. When a briefless barrister, with a wife and children to support, he got engaged in a great cause ; he plead it before the assembled rank, and power, and genius of England ; and won it. Asked how he, unaccustomed to public speaking, was able to speak so fluently, boldly, and brilliantly before such an audience, he replied that he thought, as he rose to his feet, that he felt his children pulling at his gown, and crying, " Father, father, now is the time to make

our bread." I admit this influence, and indeed recognize in it the beneficent arrangement of Providence ; yet what sober, industrious, affectionate father ever became an idle, drunken profligate, from expecting his children to find parents in the patrons of a Ragged School. I never met with or heard of such a case. Fallen as man is, he is not sunk so low as that. By other paths, and through other doors, men descend the easy steps to perdition. Irreligion, and ignorance, beer and dram-shops, not Ragged Schools, make drunken parents and destitute children. These schools have no more tendency to produce ragged children, than paper-mills the rags which they manufacture. Converting the offspring of the thief and drunkard into valuable members of society, they may be justly likened to those beautiful machines, which out of foulest rags bring sheets of a snow-white fabric, to receive from pen or types the tenderest sentiments or the noblest truths, and carry them to the ends of the world.

Commenced fifteen years ago, Ragged

Schools have now had a full trial ; and their benefits, to use the words of Dr. Chalmers, are matter not experiment, but of experience. The tree, saith the Lord, is known by its fruit ; and by that unerring test we are willing, and indeed anxious that they should be tried. For this purpose, I might crowd these pages with statistics drawn from the provincial towns, as well as from the largest cities of the kingdom ; and all demonstrating their entire success. These institutions are everywhere : and the best proof of their value lies, perhaps, in the fact that no Ragged School, once opened, has ever been shut up ; while other schemes, from French republics downward, have burst like soap bubbles.

The poor cobbler, John Pounds of Portsmouth, the great paper-maker, the late Mr. Cowan of Edinburgh, and other less known but not less benevolent individuals, gathering together some poor children, and bridging the gulf between ignorance and education with a loaf of bread, initiated our system many years ago. But to Mr. Watson, sheriff of Aberdeen,

belongs the honor of raising the Ragged School to the status of a public institution. The scheme, as it came from his hand, was but "an handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains." Yet, more fortunate than many philanthropists, he has lived to see it shake, and scatter, and spread itself, till now harvests of saved ones are gathered year by year from every corner of the land. Its birth, like that of Him on whose bosom it seeks to lay these children, was obscure. It had no solemn or brilliant inauguration ; yet that which began some fifteen years ago in a loft in a mean street in Aberdeen, has now grown into a national institution, at whose meetings nobles deem it an honor to preside ; to which the churches lend their countenance, and the State its support.

To attempt to collect all the facts from the wide field occupied by Ragged Schools, would lay this plea open, to the critique pronounced on an English Dictionary, which a wag had handed to a witling in search of something to while away an hour. "A very good book," he

said, after having travelled over pages on "and," "apple," "at;" and "bee," "bone," "but;" "calf," "cat," and "cow;" "but it says amazing little on each subject." Such were this plea, should I attempt a history of all the Ragged Schools that lie between St. George's Channel and Pentland Firth. Besides, it would present little else than tables of dry statistics. This I shall avoid: because, though good in measure, and, like those solid parts of the frame which support the flesh, very necessary to sustain an argument, statistics, like a dish of bones, are dry eating; hard to chew, difficult of digestion.

The most interesting and instructive way of dealing with the matter, will be to choose a sample of the stock. For that purpose, I take the Original Ragged School of Edinburgh. I select that, not because it is better than others, but because it is the school at whose birth I presided, and with whose history, growth, and progress, I am best acquainted. Now, taking that as a fair specimen of Ragged Schools, I state,—

I. That these Schools have put down the great evil of juvenile mendicancy.

Twelve years ago, before our Schools were opened, the streets of Edinburgh swarmed with boys and girls whose trade was begging, and whose end was the jail. They rose every morning from the lower districts, like a cloud of mosquitoes from a marsh, to disperse themselves over the city and its suburbs. Defiant of the police, they pursued their calling with a perseverance that amounted to persecution. People were glad to give money to get rid of them. These beggars, when force failed, had recourse to fraud ; the motto of old and young being *Arte vel Marte*. For instance, a humane friend of mine, and a clever woman besides, had often assisted a widow and her child. Well, the girl one day presented herself with eyes streaming in tears, and her little heart like to break with sobs—her mother was dead. Ever ready to weep with them that weep, my friend gave linen for a shroud, and money for a coffin. By and by, such a genial day as brings out the first flowers and songs of

spring, tempted her, for she was delicate, out of doors. Something in the street recalled to her memory the poor orphan and its dead mother. At that moment she turned a corner, and suddenly found herself face to face with the corpse. It is impossible to fancy her astonishment. Had she met this awful object in the gloaming, or under the pale moonlight, she might have dropped down, struck with fear; but to meet the dead walking about in broad day, and in busy streets, was contrary to all precedent. She was speechless; and before she had time to solve the mystery, the opportunity vanished,—and the apparition also; for that, equally surprised, took to its heels, and made off apace in the form of a sturdy beggar.

The very children of this caste were great actors and remarkably ingenious. I one day witnessed an instance of this in a boy, who, when typhus fever was raging in town, performed that difficult operation vulgarly called *skinning a flint*. The patient was a sour, meagre, vinegar-looking old lady; the operator a little fellow, without shoe on his foot, cap

on his head, or shirt on his back ; but with a pair of bright eyes gleaming out of hollow sockets. Having observed him fix his regards on the old woman, I watched the proceedings. He approached her with a most pitiful look and whine. He might as well have spoken to a stone. To use the slang of his class, *it was no go*. Her response was a snarl and poke of her umbrella. Seeing at a glance how the land lay, he put up his helm, and went off on another tack. Addressing himself to her selfishness, in an instant he rolled up the sleeve of a tattered jacket, and sticking his yellow, skinny arm in her face, he edged close up to the old body, saying, "Out o' the Infirmary, ma'am, with typhus." It was a *ruse* got up for the occasion ; but the acting was perfect—the effect sudden, electric. The poor creature started as if she had received a shock. At one dive her hand was deep in her pocket. Seizing the first coin, she dropped it into his palm, and hobbled away ; glad to get the little rogue from between the wind and her nobility.

We had no Ragged School then ; and I did

not commit this urchin to the police. Why should I? I knew that he would be in their hands too soon,—caged like a captive bird; and I had not the heart to shut up that free denizen of the streets within four stone walls, and rob him of his liberty, wild though it was. So long as society stood by, careless what became of him, nor stretching out a hand to keep his head above water, she, the greater sinner of the two, had no right to assume virtuous airs.

Besides, what good could come of locking him up in a prison? Did my reader ever visit a jail? Did you ever look in at the eyelet of a cell-door, and within those naked walls see a little boy—immured in that living coffin? He should be playing with laughing mates on the village green, or chasing the butterfly over flowery mead, or nutting in the bosky glen, or fishing some crystal stream, or conning his lesson amid the hum of the busy school, or sitting with brothers and sisters in the ruddy gleam of the fireside at home; but there he pines; lonely; weary; spirit crushed; the

lustre quenched in his eye ; rosy health faded from his cheek ; and all vigor gone out of his unknit frame. I have seen that ; and if you could look on that without a touch of pity, and without hating prisons as schools for childhood, I would throw down my pen in despair.

What effect have prisons had in deterring from crime, or in reforming criminals ? Weighed in the balance, they have been found wanting. How could it be otherwise ? Just as the caterpillar leaves its chrysalis case a perfect insect, the young delinquent emerges from his cell a fully developed criminal. Besides bearing the brand of a prison, he is lost. After that, as one poor fellow said to me, " We have not a chance, sir." What tradesman will take them into his shop, or what mistress into her kitchen ? They are shut out from all honest employment. They will not starve ; they must steal. Society, having first neglected, now shakes off the drowning wretches : they sink, and no wonder ! Self-respect—next to the fear of God, man's best bower anchor—gone, they drift on, a wreck without mast or helm, to

certain ruin. Don't blame them for throwing themselves into the arms of their old associates; none others are open to receive them. They have neither choice nor chance in this Christian land.

It is not to be supposed that no means were tried before the institution of Ragged Schools to suppress street begging. The most strenuous and persevering efforts were made. The police did their utmost, but these urchins were as ill to catch and to hold as eels. The Magistrates, pregnant with great things, issued proclamations against begging or giving charity in the streets. What cared these city Arabs for proclamations? not a straw. They could not read them. They went for nothing with others as well as with them. For, so long as hunger stretched out its skinny hands for bread, so long as poverty shivering in squalid rags appealed to human pity, and childhood's sad face, looking as if it had never been lighted with a smile, looked up imploringly into ours, kind hearts were not to be drilled into withholding charity. If, listening to what men

call prudence, we ever refused our pittance, how did their ghastly faces seem to stare on us as we sat at our comfortable table—marring its enjoyment? They haunted busy fancy in the darkness of night; we saw the creature returning wet, and weary, and hungry, to be beaten by a brutal father or drunken mother; or cowering cold and sleepless, like a houseless dog, in open stair or beneath some shed or archway.

Let me illustrate what, ere our schools were opened, was the condition of many among these children, by a case which occurred last year. Returning in one of the fiercest storms I have faced, from the opposite end of the town, it was with difficulty I made good my way round the base of the crags on the south side of the Castle Rock. Entering our picturesque High Street, where I kept the “cattle o’ the causey” to avoid smashing chimney-cans, and passing homeward along some of our busiest thoroughfares, I found them all but cleared, as by rounds of grape shot. Though a day on which a man would not have sent out

a dog, I saw a child seven years old in one of the streets. Poor wretch! he stood in the flooded gutter, his rags glazed with the rain, and the storm pelting on his bare head; it was pitiful to see him emaciated and shivering, and hear his attempts to sing. Of course, I was stirred with indignation against the brutal parent who could turn out an infant in such weather; and use its misery to plunder the humane of money—to be spent, no doubt, in damning drink. On giving a little charity, and bidding the creature go home immediately, I heard one say, "That's right, sir, send him to Dr. Guthrie's Ragged School." On turning round, I found the speaker, buttoned close up to the throat, with a cap pulled over his brows; he had the appearance of a decent, sober, well-conditioned mechanic. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind: and, pleased with his humanity, I could not but introduce myself. How luminous, though begrimed with smoke, his face became! He thrust out a paw, black as the back of his forge, to shake hands. I accepted the compliment as from a duchess.

All honor to the moral worth and honest kindness that glowed in the man's look, and were felt in a grip like a squeeze of his own vice. That, by-the-by, set down here to the credit of humble life. Resolved to be at the bottom of the case, I put myself in communication with the police, and learned this child's history. His father had become a drunkard ; afterwards a thief ; and was at that time undergoing a sentence of banishment. His mother, perhaps first broken-hearted, was a dissipated woman. Beside this, and another boy still younger, she had a daughter twelve years of age—just ripening for ruin. Heedless of that, their mother hounded them out in all weathers, and at all hours of the night as well as day. She would have drink, though she were damned herself and damned them too.

Save that case, I have not seen one of the kind in our streets for years. But before the Ragged Schools were opened our city swarmed with many hundreds in a condition as helpless and as hopeless. Now the juvenile beggars are all gone. The race is extinct. What has

become of them? They are not mouldering in the grave, the last refuge of wretchedness; nor are they pining in prison cells, turning the weary crank, and cursing those who have dealt them out nothing but neglect and punishment. They are off the streets, and in our schools. Once no care was taken of them, and no provision made for them; therefore a humane public, supplying them with money, fostered a system much more ruinous to those that got, than costly to those that gave. Their vocation is gone. If any now solicit charity, the answer is not money, or a rough repulse, or a curse, but—"Go to the Ragged School." There is no excuse left either for begging or giving. And the consequence is, that we have done what neither police nor magistrate could do. We have succeeded in thoroughly putting a stop to juvenile mendicancy. The magistrate, now in circumstances to pass on these unfortunates the happy sentence of daily bread, kind training, and a Christian education, sits with comfort on the bench—dispensing not law only, but justice. The wretched

are happy ; the lost are saved. Training up for useful occupations, they are on the way to become respectable men and women. Their little feet, turned from the prison door, are treading the pathway to heaven. A loving Saviour has his wish, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." And in our school, where they are all busy as bees, sharp as needles, bright as the morning, happy as the day is long, I never hear them sweetly singing their little hymns, but I seem to listen to the voice of angels and the song of Bethlehem, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

II. By means of Ragged Schools the number of juvenile criminals in our jails has been greatly reduced.

"The one half of mankind does not know how the other half live," is a remark that applies with special truth to our criminal population. Every newspaper, indeed, has details of crime ; but some read only the list of births, younger people only the list of marriages, and

hangers-on for patronage, posts, and livings, only the list of deaths ; politicians con leading articles, and merchants study prices current, *Sound Intelligence*, shipping lists, the state of stocks—whether they are up or down. Though a few dip into the police reports, and a scandalous trial is perused by many with avidity, and such monstrous cases as Palmer's in England and Miss Smith's in Scotland draw all eyes for a while, and people have a vague floating notion that there is a great deal of wickedness in the country, yet the amount of crime and the number of criminals are subjects of which almost all novel, and most news readers are profoundly ignorant.

It is not possible to give the exact numbers of those that infest society, and live by plunder ; whose existence is a curse to us, and also to themselves. But we know the number of commitments ; and taking the average from 1841 to 1850, for instance, the yearly number of convictions in England, both summary and at sessions and assizes, stands thus :—

168 SEED-TIME AND HARVEST ; OR,

Convicted summarily, males,.....	56,055	
Do. at sessions and assizes, females, 17,201		
		<hr/> 73,256
Males,.....	22,439	
Females,.....	5,299	
		<hr/> 27,738
		<hr/> 100,994
Add to these convictions in Scotland,	3,994	
		<hr/> 104,988

That these numbers pretty fairly represent the state of crime, is evident from their correspondence with those given by Captain Williams in the following table, as the average of eight years preceding 1850 :—

Convicted summarily,.....	73,582
Do. at sessions and assizes, 28,101	
	<hr/> 101,683

According to other calculations, our criminal population numbers not less than 150,000. What a formidable evil! Here is a host of criminals, equal in number to the British army proper ; and, strange to say, many who complain loudly of the expense of a standing army of soldiers have not a word to say against this standing army of thieves. Adding two per-

sons, as on an average, dependent upon each of these criminals, we have 300,000 of the worst characters, maintained, or, after a costly fashion maintaining themselves, at the public expense.

Thieving is a regular business ; a trade which some conduct with the regularity of a bank or of a mercantile establishment. In illustration of this, let me tell what was told to me by one of the heads of a large publishing and bookselling house in London. Their premises consist of a shop facing the street ; behind that a spacious room filled with valuable books ; and beyond that again a reading-room, supplied with newspapers and magazines. From the shelves of the middle room, they had from time to time missed many volumes. Unable to detect the depredator, their suspicions began reluctantly to rest on some of the young men in their employment. My friend, however, as he was one day ruminating on the matter, recollected the visits of a person who came frequently, and always passed on to the inner rooms ; but never bought anything.

This looked suspicious. Attired in black, wearing a white neckcloth, and presenting a venerable appearance, he looked not unlike a dignitary, at the very least, a dean of the church. Could he be the rogue? My friend dismissed the unworthy thought. However, it recurred, and fixed itself in his mind. He resolved to watch. So next day when the old gentleman entered, and making, as usual, some remark on the weather, glided into the inner room, the publisher stationed himself by a small pane of glass which, from an outer passage, commanded a view of the interior. The visitor, looking very innocent, appears to be reading the titles of the books; but the mystery is soon solved. The poor wretch, thinking as little of the eye that watched him as sinners do of the eye of God, after looking round to see that the coast is clear, pulls a volume from the shelf to drop it into a capacious pocket; the process is repeated and repeated, till the pockets are full. And now, when the craft is loaded and about to sail, my informant comes forth. He arrests him. The thief pro-

tests, but in vain. He is committed to a police-officer ; his address is taken, and in his house—a good one—among a great deal of stolen property, they find a regularly kept day-book. Here they see the books he has purloined all duly entered. Each day has a page or more for its own transactions ; on such a day, for example, “Robinson Crusoe,” “Drelin-court on Death,” “The Newgate Calendar,” “Law’s Serious Call,” “Gulliver’s Travels,” “The Pilgrim’s Progress ;” in one column the ordinary selling-price appears, in another the price he got ; it is, in fact, as regular a journal as Rothschild’s, or any in the Bank of England.

I know not whether this person had received a professional education ; but, as there are medical schools for doctors, and commercial academies for merchants, thieving is systematically taught in some of our large towns. One boy, for instance, gives this account of himself : “His father was a soldier, and died when he was very young, leaving his mother unprovided for. The only means of her support

was obtained by begging in the streets. She died about nine years ago. James, consequently, was left very young without any one to look after him ; he soon fell among thieves, and was taken to Wentworth street, in White-chapel, to a house where he was boarded and lodged for six months, when he was taught to pick pockets. He says that there were twenty more boys kept, beside himself, for the same purpose, by a man and woman who lived by their plunder. Daily the woman dressed herself, put a bell in her pocket, also a purse containing 6d. ; any of the pupils who could take the purse from her pocket without causing the bell to tinkle, got the 6d. as a reward for his dexterity. He remained until he was a proficient pickpocket."

The extent to which this education is carried may be judged of by the details furnished by one who was engaged in this shocking occupation. He said "He had been twenty years living a criminal life, and had been twenty times in prison. He resided in a low lodging-house, where he carried on his craft of train-

ing young lads to steal. The best hands among them were sent into the streets, and they brought home the plunder, on which the criminal school lived. He was too well known to the police to dare to go out himself. 'But,' said he, 'I never can keep the young 'uns long, for as soon as I have made them clever at their profession, if they are not taken by the police they leave me and start for themselves; so that I am obliged to look out for new hands.' Being asked how many lads he supposed he had trained to be thieves during the twenty years, he replied that he had kept no account, and he could not exactly tell; but of this he was sure, that it was not less than *five hundred*."

What an argument these cases furnish for Ragged Schools! Are we to leave these unhappy children to be regularly trained to crime, and then imprison, banish, and hang them when they commit it? Their blood is on our heads if we do; nor will it excuse us to say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" It ought to make us ashamed of ourselves, that while this hoary ruffian had trained five hundred

children to a life of crime, we, perhaps, never took the trouble to save one.

This business often has enormous success. Three or four hundred pounds is not an uncommon income ; and yet, though that is a handsome living, paying no Income Tax, the annual gains of some are far greater—one family of coiners in England having cleared in a few years not less than twenty thousand pounds. The money which our criminal population spend on their vices proves indeed that, as a class, their gains far exceed the wages of our honest workmen. The amount of which they plunder others, without enriching themselves, may be conjectured from an astounding fact, stated by a committee of the inhabitants of Liverpool to the first Birmingham Association. According to their report, the annual depredations of all kinds in Liverpool alone amounted in value to £700,000. If the plunder in that one city amounts to nearly one million of money, how many millions does the whole country lose by crimes it has never taken the proper way to cure ?

Whether it be better to establish Ragged Schools, and thereby cut off a great source of crime, or to have thieves levying such enormous revenues as appear in the following tables, let the public judge. Here are some specimens of the incomes which thieves make, and the loss which the community suffers :—

1. Richard Clarke, during a career of 6 years,	£2820
2. John Clarke, " 5 "	500
3. Edward Clarke, " 3 "	1650
4. Ellen Clarke, (O'Neill) " 2½ "	1550
5. John O'Neill, " 9 "	1450
6. Thomas O'Gar, " 6 "	300
7. James O'Brien, " 3½ "	1400
8. Thomas M'Giverin, " 7 "	1900
9. Thomas Kelty, " 20 "	8000
10. John Flanagan, " 14 "	5800
11. John Thompson, " 5 "	1800
12. John Bohanna, " 6 "	1500
13. J. Shawe, " 3 "	600
14. W. Buckley, " 7 "	2100
15. Sarah Dickenson, " 3 "	630
	<hr/> £32,000

But let us fix our attention on one individual of this group ; let it be Flanagan. He was seventeen times in prison, and caught fifteen times besides, but discharged for want of evi-

dence. In 1850 he got to the end of his *tether* and was at length transported. Here are his transactions during three years ; and the tables, be it observed, do not include any sums under £10, although he stated that these considerably exceeded those above that sum :—

1838 and 1839.

Value. Where robbery committed.	From whom.
£20 Concert, Liverpool . .	A gentleman.
15 Theatre, Liverpool . .	A gentleman.
11 Zoological Gardens . .	A lady.
30 Coach-office, Liverpool .	Proprietors.
46 Auction, Broughton Road	A lady.
30 Auction, Cheetham Hill	A lady.
15 Auction, Pendleton . .	A lady.
21 Manchester	A till from a liquor-vault.
50 Manchester	A till from a public-house.
11 Leek, Strafford . . .	A shopkeeper.
85 Hanley Races	A gentleman.
49 Northallerton Fair . .	A drunken farmer.
12 Liverpool Packet . .	A passenger.
18 Liverpool Packet . .	A passenger.
30 Liverpool Packet . .	A passenger.
45 Horncastle Fair . . .	A lady.
17 Leeds Fair	A butcher.

1840 and 1841.

10 Lincoln Fair	A gentleman.
14 Lincoln Fair	Captain of a boat.
10 Spalding Fair	A farmer.
11 Horncastle Fair . . .	A maltster.

Value.	Where robbery committed.	From whom.
£10	Liverpool Races . . .	A gentleman.
16	Liverpool Races . . .	A farmer.
17	Chester Races . . .	A lady.
11	Manchester Races . . .	A lady.

1841 and 1842.

10	Manchester Theatre . .	A lady.
70	Bury Fair	A cattle-dealer.
250	In the street at Manchester	An officer.
15	Knutsford Races . . .	A jockey.
30	Doncaster Races . . .	A publican.
18	Nottingham Races . .	A butcher.
14	Derby Races	Unknown.
13	Crowle, Lincoln . . .	A publican's wife.
12	Caister, Lincoln . . .	A farmer.
11	Market Raisin	A gentleman's servant.
60	Brigg Fair	A farmer's wife.
21	Louth, Lincolnshire . .	A coachman.

&c. &c. &c.

How cheap it were to prevent crime, compared with the cost either of maintaining or of punishing it! It is hard to say whether our folly or extravagance has been most conspicuous. Committed to jail, and maintained there in a state of comparative ease and idleness, the felon lives in some respects like a gentleman. Why, such a sum of money was spent in building York Jail that the lodging alone for

each prisoner there is equal to an annual house rent of £40. Every criminal in jail costs the country, at an average, £30 or £40 a year ; and while honest men have to eat their bread in the sweat of their brow, these, as if the most meritorious members of society, are found in coal, candles, food, clothes, and lodging. With what advantage ? The system has proved a greater waste than pouring water on a sand-bed—the culprit has gone in a bad man, and comes out a worse.

Contrast with this system that which, in old times, obtained among the Jews. Apart from its divine character, how wise the legislation of Moses ! A Hebrew, for example, stole an ox ; what then ? They did not throw him into jail to herd with congenial rogues ; or to pine in idle solitude ; or to fret at the weary crank—a wretched device, which, turning nothing but an index, is enough to turn the sweetest temper into gall and bitterness. Still less, by the execution of a sentence out of all proportion to the offence, did they commit murder in the name of law, and hang him up like a dog

that worries sheep. In this case *paying* the penalty was no figure of speech. By way of punishment he was required to pay four times the value of the ox ; thus the injured person was amply compensated, while none were tempted to suffer wrong rather than convict the wrong-doer ; for most people will feel that the loss to them of a few pounds is only made the greater by knowing that the man who took them is to be hanged. But what if the culprit had not the wherewithal to meet his punishment, the money to pay the price of four oxen ? Mosaic law provided for this, condemning him to work as a temporary slave till he had earned the full amount. Now, look at the results ! In the first place, the injured party suffered in the end no wrong, having the full value of what he had lost repaid ; secondly, the country had to bear no burden, the criminal having to maintain himself during the time of his punishment ; thirdly, the thief himself, if idle and useless prior to his offence, became, ere he had atoned for it, a skilled, industrious workman. If we read our Bibles to better purpose, we

would neither treat our decent poor so harshly, nor manage our criminals so foolishly:

We have thousands of the latter class, though not as in former days, rioting, or rotting in jails, lying there in comparative idleness. Why are they not turned out to build harbors of refuge ; to make roads ; to drain the land ? Enclosed within a *cordon militaire* and employed on such works, we would get some good out of them ; and better still, they themselves brought into a healthy condition both of body and mind, and trained to regular habits of industry, might become, so soon as the term of their sentence was fulfilled, useful citizens either at home or in the colonies. We would thus relieve ourselves of a great burden, and bestow on them a greater boon.

But prevention is better than cure ; and so we now ask, Why should not Ragged Schools be applied like the salt of Elisha to the fountains of crime—the springs of the cursed and bitter waters ? Three hundred pounds is the average cost for each criminal before the country has done with them, and that is usually

when they are dead ; how much better at the cost of merely thirty pounds—all that is needed for the full education and maintenance of a child at a Ragged School—to save them from ever entering on a life of crime ? The numbers required year by year to recruit the ranks of criminals gives unspeakable importance to that question. The average period of their career is short, not extending beyond five or six years ; and it is calculated that not fewer than twenty thousand annually are enlisted into this devil's regiment. The greater part of these are children.

This opens up a dreadful view ; and I should fail in my duty if I did not state broadly that most of those children owe their ruin to drink—to the dissipated habits of their parents. Intemperance is the horrid Moloch, the ugly blood-stained idol to which so many young victims are annually sacrificed. Drunkenness, directly or indirectly, supplies our Ragged Schools with scholars, our jails with prisoners, and our poor-houses with by much the largest number of their tenants. In England, the

portals to these are gin palaces and beer-shops ; in Scotland, are whisky and dram-shops. But for this vice, we should have no rags, nor Ragged Schools, in our cities ; few paupers to lodge in poor-houses ; and many of our prisons, like one I found in an old burgh in Fife, sounding merrily to the music of feet and fiddle, might be turned into dancing-schools. Talk of our weakness as a nation ! The foreigner put his finger on it who said, It is a blessed thing that you Anglo-Saxons are a drunken race ; you had otherwise conquered the whole world. Talk of our burdens as a nation ! The people groan under no taxes to be compared with those which, by the consumption of wine beer, and whisky, they impose upon themselves. The voice of our prisons is, that drinking is the chief cause of crime ; our judges have arrived at the same conclusion, and repeatedly expressed it from the seat of justice ; and, however much they differ on points of theology, on this subject ministers and city missionaries of all denominations are of the same opinion. And it is instructive to observe that drinking is the

great spring of crime in those parts of the continent where the habits of the people approach our own. It was stated the other day for example, by Lord Brougham, on the authority of Obermeyer, the well-known and enlightened governor of the prison in Munich, that there and in Baden almost every crime was traceable to intemperance—to the use, or as some would say, the abuse of beer and wine.

I will not enter on the question whether Scotland is a more drunken country than England. With all its drunkenness, I will not deny my country. I would find that perhaps as useless as did an Irishman of my acquaintance. He had a touch of the brogue, yet so boldly claimed to be an Englishman, as to silence if not convince us. Unfortunately for him, an Irish lady who lived in our *pension* in Paris, had not forgotten, though she had resided long in France, the habits of her country. Fixing her keen grey eyes on him one day at dinner, she said, "I know you, sir, to be an Irishman"—choking the lie in his throat by this characteristic, and to the English and Scotch part of

the company, most diverting reason, "I know it, sir, by the way you peel your potato!" I could not if I would deny my country; and I would not if I could deny its crimes, since the way to cure evil is to expose it. Still, as late Government returns demonstrate, the amount of drinking in Scotland has been grossly exaggerated; and it would not be difficult to prove that drunkenness is as great a curse on the south as on the north side of the Border. It is but fair to both countries, however, to remark that a large proportion of what appear to be our crimes, is due to Irish Roman Catholics—their presence among us making us appear much lower in the scale of morality than we would otherwise do. Look, for example, at this extract from the Police Tables of Liverpool, from Sept., 1858, to Sept., 1859. Its Irish inhabitants are, of course, far fewer than its English population, yet observe how the following offences committed by them are almost equal in number to those committed by the whole English inhabitants of that great English town:—

	By English.	By Irish.
Assaults on women and children,....	111	86
“ “ on peace officers,.....	562	494
“ common.....	824	661
Drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly	4912	4080
Larceny under value of 5s.,.....	784	836

I consider it as one of the most promising signs of our age, that the public are now coming to regard intemperance as a gigantic evil. Should they not? It can be proved to demonstration, that every shop opened for the mere purpose of drinking, whether wine, beer, or spirits, is injurious to the *well-being* of society; is not only a public-house but a public nuisance. The wonder is, that our country has so long tolerated a system whereby a few build up fortunes out of the wreck and utter ruin of many. Indeed, I am surprised at good, excellent, pious Christians continuing to lend the influence of their example to the use of such stimulants; knowing as they do, that these ruin, have ruined, and will continue to ruin, not once for all, but year by year, the happiness, and homes, and bodies, and souls of thousands. They destroy the peace of so many

families, and doom so many children to starvation and rags; they drive so many poor girls to the streets, and so often blight the fairest blossoms of youth; they break so many loving hearts, and bring so many grey heads with sorrow to the grave, that I have felt constrained to say, I will drink none of them while the world standeth, lest I make a brother to offend. It is due to the cause of Total Abstinence to add, that while in joining its ranks, I sought only the public good, I have found my own in four personal advantages—stronger health, a clearer head, a lighter heart, and a heavier purse.

While the dissipated habits of many create that supply of juvenile delinquents which keeps the number of our criminals, these, trained by their parents, or forced by circumstances into a life of crime, are far more deserving of pity than of austere punishment. One of our annual reports thus describes their condition :—

Found homeless, and provided with lodgings,	72
Children with both parents dead,	32

With the father dead,.....	140
Mother dead,.....	89
Deserted by parents,.....	43
With one or both parents transported,.....	9
Fatherless, with drunken mothers,.....	77
Motherless, with drunken fathers,.....	66
With both parents worthless,.....	84
Who have been beggars,.....	271
Who have been in the Police Office,.....	75
Who have been in Prison,.....	20
Known as children of Thieves,.....	76
Believed to be so, including the preceding,....	148

This is a modern edition of the prophet's roll, written within and without, with "lamentation, and mourning, and woe." Though a lady had once the politeness to ask me whether I invented my stories, these, be assured, are facts, not fancies. How do they appeal to your pity, and recommend our schools,—the only hope they have, that are ready to perish? formerly all these children found their way to the jail. No man cared for their souls, or commiserated their condition. Banishing what it did not hang, the country shipped off thousands to rot and fester in our colonies, till these, rising as one man, declared that they would have no more of our refuse and waste;

that, if we would grow criminals, we should keep them. Many seemed born for the gallows, and coolly calculated on being hanged,—as sailors do on being drowned, or soldiers, in time of war, on being shot. I happened once to find them at their rehearsals. They had a ragged urchin suspended by a rope thrown over the door-lintel of an old house. The noose was dexterously placed under his arm-pits ; but the way he hung his head, and mimicked the dying spasms, drew up his legs, and kicked, was perfect. So thought his companions. The young savages danced round him in wildest glee, and greeted each kick with roars of laughter. They were familiar with hanging ; nor much wonder, since Newgate, for instance, used to show ten or a dozen old ruffians with boys, strung up like vermin, and slowly turning round in the morning air, with their white caps,—waiting to be cut down. Horrible sight !

Before showing how Ragged Schools—better every way than hanging, banishing, or imprisoning—have met the evils of society, let

us glance at the statistics of juvenile criminals in England. They are very appalling. The number of juvenile offenders committed in one year was not less than 15,507 ; and in another year 11,420. Of these, one only had received a superior education ; and of the whole 11,420 there were only 196 who could read and write well ; and since such a smattering of education as leaves a man unable to read with ease is, for all practical purposes, no better, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, than no education whatever, out of 11,410 juvenile delinquents, there were in fact 11,223 who may be said not to have been educated at all. What a disgrace to the nation ! And what right had society to come down with its vengeance on those it had so shamefully neglected ?

Now, to show how Ragged Schools meet this evil, and furnish the best cure for crime—the cheapest, most humane, and holiest remedy—look at the effect of our school on the prison ! It is very remarkable. As the rooms of the school filled, the cells of the prison emptied. Our increase was their decrease. The

stream flowing into the jail grew less and less, and it was plain to everybody that we had struck one great spring—and were draining it off. Here are the returns furnished by Mr. Smith, the excellent governor of our jail. Our school was opened in the summer of 1847, but could not tell much, of course, on the returns of that year.

In 1847 the centesimal proportion of children under 14 years of age in prison was								5.6
1848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.7
1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.9
1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.3
1851	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.9
1858	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.7
1859	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.3

There has been also a remarkable decrease in the commitments of prisoners from 14 to 16 years of age.

The number of prisoners between 14 and 16 years of age was, in							
1848	.	.	.	.	.	.	552
1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	440
1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	361
1851	.	.	.	.	.	.	227
1858	.	.	.	.	.	.	138
1859	.	.	.	.	.	.	130

These returns demonstrate the success of our

schools ; since, in the short space of four years, we reduced the commitments of juveniles to one-tenth part of what they were before the schools were opened : and what variation appears in these returns down to the present time, only proves the necessity of a more extended application of our system. It may be regarded as a work of supererogation, yet I add the testimony borne by the head of our police. He says, " I cannot too strongly express my sense of the value and importance of the Ragged Schools, as one of the principal means of ameliorating the condition of destitute and outcast children, and rescuing them from those evil influences, which, if unchecked, must necessarily tend to make them hardened criminals. Being fully persuaded that the extended operation of such a system is the most likely agency for arresting the alarming progress of crime in our large towns, I cannot but state my earnest conviction that on grounds both of humanity and expediency the Ragged Schools have the highest possible claim on the public for continued and increased support.

It is very satisfactory to know that all the Ragged Schools in Scotland show corresponding results. And though the system of Ragged, Feeding, and Industrial Schools has not been so fully applied in England, yet there also the effect of these, or of kindred institutions, has attracted the attention of the public authorities. In a speech, for instance, delivered lately by the Chairman of the Sessions for the West Riding of Yorkshire, he noticed the marked decrease of crime, and attributed it to the fact, that "a large number of little boys, instead of being now available as assistants to bigger thieves, are lodged within the walls of Reformatories or Ragged Schools."

Like the Hebrew High-Priest, arrayed in sacred vestments, and holding aloft the smoking censer, we have stood between the living and the dead, and have stayed the plague. We have arrested the waters that were descending headlong into that Dead Sea, on whose arid shore no green thing grows, in whose waters no creature lives, to whose dark bosom the stream runs in but not a drop runs out ; not

only so, but we have turned them aside to bless and fertilize the land. We have stayed the progress of crime. Leaving others to wear blood-stained laurels, and boast of thousands slain in battle, we esteem ourselves happier ; we point to thousands plucked from the jaws of ruin and saved for society—not a few of them, we trust, for God and heaven. For these schools, therefore, as a means of checking the course of crime, of turning wretchedness into happiness, vice into virtue, a nation's weakness into a nation's strength, and public burdens into public blessings, I claim the eulogium of Holy Writ : “ Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.”

III. By means of Ragged Schools, thousands of miserable children have been turned into happy and valuable members of society.

“ Understandest what thou readest ? ” the question which Philip put to the Ethiopian is one I keep in view on occasional visits to the Ragged School. The words, “ bed of down,” occurred one day in the lesson. I asked their meaning. The children knew little of “ down ; ”

to soft beds, soft words, soft endearments, they had been strangers till we took them into our arms. They were fairly puzzled ; though sharp as needles, and very precocious—a well-marked feature of creatures whose wits are sharpened at a too early age, on the hard grindstone of necessity. At length a bright idea struck one little fellow. His eye gleamed with triumph, and, sure of vaulting to the top of the class, he blurted out, in case any one should anticipate him, “ Bed of down, sir, bed of down is a bed on the floor ! ” Poor child ! it was all he knew of it. There was more of real misery than Irish wit in that answer.

Would that all mothers, when they bless and kiss their little ones snugly wrapt in cosy cot, thought of those who are more familiar with blows than blessings ; never knew a mother’s love ; get more curses than caresses ; and lie down, many a night, shivering and hungry on the naked floor.

How much human misery is unveiled, and what a touching appeal is made to our kind compassions, for instance, by this fact ! Some

years, measles broke out in our school. Domiciliary visits were paid to the sufferers ; and of fifty-five cases there were but three where we found even the vestige of a bed. Of these little sufferers, fifty-two had no bed-clothes but their body rags, nor couch but the bare hard boards of the floor. Our dogs and cats have comforts which Christian men and women withhold from their fellow-creatures. And how people, not flint-hearted, who hear of such facts, and see these children prowling haggard, hungry, and wolf-like about the streets, can bend their way home to "eat the fat and drink the sweet," nor give a sigh to this misery, or a sixpence to these wants, is to me a mystery. Calling themselves followers of Jesus, in the sympathies of his nature they are not so. Kind and blessed Lord ! he had tears for all human suffering. He made himself poor that he might make others rich—withholding neither his love nor his life-blood. Surely many forget that Self-Denial, not Self-Indulgence, is the motto of our faith. Since the days when, helmed for battle with men or

monsters, brave knights rode forth from castle gates to right the wrongs of the oppressed, sharing their loaf and dividing their cloak in winter among miserable wretches, more than chivalry seems gone. One would sometimes think that Christianity herself was dead, and mute the voice which said, "Is not this the fast which I have chosen, to deal thy bread to the hungry ; and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house ; when thou seest the naked that thou cover him ; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh ?"

Our schools are nothing else than a practical application of these rules—the rules of a Book which teaches you that by the very test to which we are submitting them, you shall yourselves be tried. And woe to the man who, on trial for his life at the bar of a righteous God, shall have to face as accusers one, and another, and another, that point to him, saying, "I was an hungered, and he gave me no meat ; I was thirsty, and he gave me no drink ; I was a stranger, and he took me not in ; naked, and he clothed me not ; sick, and

in prison, and he visited me not." Then shall Jesus say, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

God forbid that I should judge any! Only I cannot comprehend the humanity of the man who stands on a stormy beach with a wreck before him, drowning wretches hanging in its shrouds, their pitiful cries wafted to his ears, their imploring hands stretched out for help, and who does not, I don't say leap into the life-boat when gallant men are calling for another hand, but who does not regard this dreadful scene otherwise than with cold indifference. Nor do I understand the religion of the man or woman who does nothing to save poor boys from a fate worse than shipwreck, and young girls from one worse than twenty deaths. Death! The life of crime before them, should they survive the cold, and hunger, and neglect, under which they sink by thousands into an early grave, is such that I have been thankful to see them dead; lying in their rude coffins; safe in God's arms; away from the brutal father, whose staggering step and

boisterous voice, that poor, pale, peaceful form no more trembles to hear. It was an awful thing to see a mother who hung over her sick boy's couch, and fondly kissed him, drop on her knees and passionately pray to God that he might never rise from that bed, but die—die there. No wonder. Eleven summers had gone over that young head, yet life had been all bitter winter to him. He had been starved by a drunken father ; driven on the street, forced into crime. None of all who went to church wrapped up in comforts, Bible or Prayer-book in hand, had cared for him, poor wretch ! He had to steal, or starve ; do wrong, or die. He has been thrice in jail. And seeing no prospect for him but the cold hands of the hangman working about that young neck, no great wonder his mother wished him dead—willing rather to trust him to the mercy of her God than to what they call the justice of men. Think of the miseries that wring such prayers from a mother's lips ! and hasten to our help—to the help of the Lord against the mighty !

Now, of all means, Ragged Schools offer

the surest, shortest way to an end devoutly to be wished for. Prisons and punishment are acknowledged failures ; so are street alms, so is casual charity, whatever shape it assumes. In too many instances it feeds, not the children, but the vices which are their ruin ; and thus exasperates the misery which benevolence seeks to relieve.

Here is the way we treat the case. These children, as I have already stated in my Second Plea, come to our school in the morning, and do not leave us till evening. Those whose homes are so cruel or so vicious that they would certainly suffer from passing the night there, sleep within our walls. In the words of Count de Metz, the founder of the celebrated school of Mettray, " We go to the work with the gospel in our hands ;" our highest object being to train them in the knowledge of divine truth—in the fear and love of God. They receive a good secular education, and are brought up also to industrial occupations. The girls learn to sew, to knit, to wash, to cook ; while the boys are trained up as tailors, shoe-

makers, and boxmakers, or carpenters. In our country establishment, within a mile of Edinburgh, we teach them to handle the axe, the hoe, and the spade, fitting them for emigration or rural labors. So much time, each day, is allotted for play. Every morning they go through their ablutions with Eastern precision; and to ensure regular attendance, as well as meet the necessities of their poverty, they receive three substantial meals each day. Punishments are rare. We work by love and kindness ; and, though on entering our school they were foul as the gutter out of which they had been plucked, unbroken as the wild Arab or wild ass of the desert, ignorant of everything that is good, rags on their backs and misery in their looks ; such change comes over them that better-behaved scholars, sharper intellects, happier faces, you will see nowhere.

Talk of Rarey, the celebrated horse breaker ! we accomplish feats that outshine his. I remember one day seeing a child just brought in from the Police Office. It was a little lean, withered, old-looking creature ; lost in a gown

made for a grown-up woman ; her head buried in a large, faded, coal scuttle-shaped bonnet, the relic of a by-gone fashion, at the far end of which one could see a wild, woe-begone face. Poor soul, it was plain that she had never been at school before ; she sat amazed, still as a post, as if her queer, stunted figure had been cut out of stone ; nothing about her looked alive, but the two grey eyes which went rolling round and round in blank amaze. She had all the look of a newly-caught hare, seized in her form. In three weeks you would not have recognized that child. What a marvellous change do the allied powers of patience and porridge work ! These creatures gradually lose their savage air ; the sharp angularities of starvation get beautifully rounded off in fat and flesh ; health blooms on the rosy cheek ; and the hangdog, cunning, low, suspicious look gives place to an honest bearing, and an open, cheerful countenance. There are not a few very pretty children in our school ; and as to the girls, with their industrial training, they are more fit to be skilful, frugal wives, to mend

their man's coat, to darn his stockings, to dress his linen, to cook his food, and keep a tidy house and clean fireside, than lasses with gay ribbons and more pretensions. Such are the children within our school.

But what of the fruits of the system as brought out in their future career? Since our doors were opened in 1847, besides many who received a partial education, and not a few whose parents, rising into better circumstances, removed them to higher schools, not less than five hundred children have left our walls to play their part in life. They are playing it well. Considering the great disadvantages of their outset in life, we have to state as a marvellous, as well as most gratifying result, that as large a proportion of them have proved honest, industrious, useful members of society as any other class can show. This more than rewards all our anxieties and labors ; and cannot be contemplated by any right-minded persons without their heart warming to Ragged Schools. Yon gallant boat that plies between the wreck and the shore,

and on which, as she rises to the swell of the sea, all eyes are intently fixed, is but an image of our schools. If our work has not the splendor that surrounds brave deeds, it has a better and more enduring glory. It has saved the perishing from a wreck worse than the stranded ship's—from a fate far worse than the bubbling groan and brief struggle of men whelmed in the deep. It is preëminently a Saviour-like work. We go to seek the lost. And these five hundred children show how Heaven has smiled on our efforts, and what a promising field Ragged Schools open up for Christian benevolence! Nowhere can labor and money count with such certainty on meeting with a sure reward.

It seems like lowering a noble cause to introduce the consideration of money, and plead for it on the score of economy. It is a great stoop from the lofty heights of Religion, Pity, Humanity, Justice, and Mercy, to come down to pounds, shillings, and pence. Yet I can demonstrate that ours, the kindest and holiest, is the cheapest policy. It has been, as I have

already stated, calculated that every child left to grow up a criminal, costs the country, on an average, not less than three hundred pounds. Let us suppose then that but one half of these five hundred, whom this single school has saved, had run a career of crime ; they would have involved the State in an outlay of seventy-five thousand pounds. Now, during the twelve years of its existence, our school has cost some £24,000 ; the amount, therefore, saved to the country is just the difference between that sum and £75,000—that is, £51,000. But make the much more probable supposition that at least two-thirds of these children would, but for our school, have developed into full-blown criminals, then, besides rescuing them from a life of crime and misery, we have saved the State in actual money, a sum, in round figures, equal to the difference between £24,000 and £96,000. With that fact before them, a saving in twelve years of £72,000 effected by this one benevolent institution, were our Governments and Parliaments wise, and not, to use a common proverb, penny wise and pound foolish, Rag-

ged Schools would be regarded as having the foremost claim on the public funds. They would be made to cover, as a network, all the wretched districts of the large cities of our land.

Seventy-two thousand golden sovereigns, fresh from the Mint, piled up in a glittering heap, on the floor of our school, represents the money gain accruing to the country from the operation of our school. A sight this enough to dazzle the eyes and win the patronage of a Chancellor of the Exchequer ; yet some three years ago, I saw its golden harvests gathered on that floor after a nobler fashion.

Many of our children, on completing their education, have gone forth to the ends of the earth. Some are in Canada, felling the forest ; some in New Zealand and Australia are tending flocks : some have fought in the Crimea, and some in battles on the deep. Besides those who had gone abroad as emigrants, or entered the army or navy, we knew that a goodly number of them were, with erect and honest bearing, walking the streets where they

once prowled—outcasts and beggars. So, about three years ago, when constituents were giving banquets to their members, and joyous cities were feasting the heroes of the Russian war, we resolved to pay some honor to those who, in their own field, had had as hard a fight and as difficult a part to play. Cards of invitation were accordingly issued to such of our old scholars as we could find in town. The fête came off about Christmas time. We did the thing handsomely. Our largest room was brilliantly lighted ; ivy, branches of laurel, and blooming flowers festooned the walls ; while long tables groaned under ample stores of coffee, tea, cookies, buns, and cakes of all sorts. It fell to me, as a kind of head of the house, to do the honors. The hour of reception arrived. The tread and shuffling of many feet rose on the stairs. The living stream set in—a constant succession of sober, well-to-do like young men and women, with all of whom, of course, I heartily shook hands ; wives, once Ragged School girls, were there, with blushes and honest pride, introducing their husbands

to me ; and husbands, once Ragged School boys, their wives. All were well, and some even genteelly dressed ; without a rag on their backs, or trace of wretchedness in their bright and happy faces ; self-supporting ; upright ; earning by honest industry wages that ranged from the three or four shillings a week of the apprentice boy to the thirty or forty shillings of the skilled workman, shopman, or clerk. It was a marvellous sight.

Old neighbors were astounded at the sad change time had wrought upon Naomi. On seeing the widow bend her steps along the streets of Bethlehem, grey with age, poorly clad, and stooping beneath a load of grief and poverty, they could hardly believe their eyes ; but held up their hands to cry, " Is this Naomi ? " I was ready, for opposite reasons, to ask, " Are these my Ragged School children ? The Lord hath done great things for us ; whereof we are glad." They were a hundred and fifty in all. What happy faces they wore ! How joyous to meet again within those walls ? With nothing stronger than tea and coffee, how

their spirits rose to the highest pitch ; and what a merry ring was in their laugh. What heartiness in their fun ; and also in their feeding ! How some of them did enjoy themselves ! One of my daughters, who presided at a table, told me of a boy who drank an ocean of tea, ten cups at the least. The evening flew away on lightsome wings—songs were sung ; good counsels given ; prayers were offered and blessings asked. We lingered over the scene. Nor could I look on that gathering of young men and women—so respectably clad, and wearing such an air of decency—and think what, but for the Ragged School, they would have been, without tears of joy—gratitude to God, full to overflowing. It was a sight worth living for. It was our harvest home. “ Our joy was according to the joy of harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.” Such are Ragged Schools. Trees of life, let them be planted in every city—their leaves are for the healing of the people.

In drawing this appeal to a close, let me remark that while there is no machinery so well

fitted ultimately to raise the lowest classes, the *classes dangereuses* of our large cities, there are few even of our small towns that do not need a Ragged, Feeding, Industrial School. Nor should benevolent people wait until the school, with its rooms, and staff of teachers, and board of directors, is set up. There is a quiet way of reaching our object, of saving the lost, in which many might engage who are idly wasting their time and talents. None of us liveth to himself; no man or woman should. Yet, in this country, what an immense amount of female power is latent—lost to God and to the world! I know a person in a humble position—she is a blacksmith's wife—who, sparing some hours each day for the work, has educated not a few of the neglected children of the village where she resides. Her name, though unknown to fame, is known in heaven; and, better than on gold or marble, is graven on loving hearts. How many ladies there are, who, treading in her humble footsteps, could change a languid into a bright, happy, blessed life! In this world of sin and misery time

ought not to be wasted on trifles ; and need hang heavy on no one's hands. What is to hinder many in circumstances of ease and comparative affluence, to collect some half-dozen neglected children into a room, and, spreading before them one plain meal, devote three hours each day to their education ? These well-spent hours, like drops of oil spreading on the waters, would diffuse themselves in blessings and pleasure over all the day. Our island has one Miss Nightingale and one Miss Marsh, and others of kindred spirit though less known to fame ; it might have thousands from their modest shades filling the land with music, and winning for their names the honor of household words in the abodes of woe and wretchedness. If these ladies, by God's blessing, have subdued and softened man in his roughest state, what might others accomplish with plastic childhood in gentle hands ?

I address myself once more to the public—to people with heads to understand and hearts to feel. We went to the Government for aid ; and notwithstanding the sympathy of the min-

isters of state, somehow or other, by the interference probably of officials, it was like going down to Egypt for help. We have leaned upon a broken reed. The public purse which supplies an affluent stream to those schools that educate the children of the reputable and well-doing part of the community, strange to say, yields to our Ragged Schools nothing but the merest dribble. Those that should be first are put last, and the last are first. While the child of the artisan, the shopkeeper, the manufacturer, the merchant, is, to a considerable extent, educated from the public funds of the country, this wretched creature, with pinching hunger in its face, foul rags on its back, its naked, red, ulcerated feet on the icy street, and in the damp cellar or cold garret where it lives, neither bed nor Bible, comfort nor kindness, gets nothing from our public funds but a niggardly pittance. It is cruel injustice. Talk of class legislation! What class legislation so bad as this? For a brief period, in answer to importunity like the widow's, we got fifty shillings a year for every child of the abandoned classes

trained within our school—only one third of the cost. But now, and all in a day, this fifty shillings has been reduced to five. Five shillings in the year comes to about half a farthing in the day ; and so half a farthing a day is the encouragement and help we get toward saving a hapless, helpless creature from crime, the prison, the hangman. Munificent donation !

Incredible mockery as this seems, such is the fact. I am not aware that there is anything to match it in any department of public affairs. Its injustice and folly are still more plainly brought out by the contrast between the liberality shown to those institutions which attempt to reform the child who has committed crime, and the niggardliness dealt out to such institutions as ours, that reckoning prevention better than cure, seek to destroy crime in the very bud. As if cure were better than prevention ; as if physic were better than food ; as if it were an advantage to a boy or a girl to bear the jail brand ; as if the prison were an admirable school of spotless virtue, true honor, honest industry, and Christian piety,

they allow seven or eight shillings a week for every child whom the public leaves to grow up into a criminal, and to find its way into a prison. To the man who, like a fool, postpones education till the child falls into crime, and is brought out of the jail to school, the Government gives one shilling per day ; and to the far wiser man who, catching the child, so to speak, on its way to the prison, by education destroys crime in the bud and germ, the Government grants but one half-farthing per day. What a monstrous state of matters ! It is high time that it were put an end to. We hope that the heads of Government will see to it—and that the country will instruct its representatives to see to it !

We have sinned in time past against these children, punishing innocence ; and in worthless, wicked parents we have allowed guilt go free. We have punished those whom we should have pitied ; and committed those to prison whom we should have sent to school. I hold it to be a primary duty of the State to see that every child within its bounds is educated, and

that none be allowed to bring up their children in savage, dangerous ignorance. If parents are willing but not able to educate them, let that be done at the public expense. If they are able but not willing, let the law compel them to do their duty. No man is at liberty in this land to starve his child's body, and the interests of society imperatively require that he should not be left at liberty to starve its mind, and bring up his family so as to make them a burden, a danger, and a curse to the community. It is a great wrong to leave a child uneducated, and a still greater wrong to punish it for crimes which are not its guilt but ours—the infallible consequence of our criminal neglect.

The day was when they shut up such children in prison with hardened ruffians, or immured them in lonely cells to pine away the sweet spring-time of life where they heard no birds sing, nor saw the blue sky, nor the blessed sunshine. In the last century they did worse. From the grim door of a prison they brought out two children to the scaffold—a

boy of twelve, and a girl of eleven years of age. Pitiful sight! two shivering creatures, beneath the black gallows, and the hoary executioner putting aside their flowing locks, and baring their young necks for the rope. Calling it justice, they hanged those infants up before the astonished sun! This shocking murder was done in England in the reign of George II. That was the old system; ours is the new. Our motto, "Prevention is better than cure," and vastly better than punishment.

We gladly hail the dawn of a day, when, trusting more to schools and less to prisons, the State shall recognize its duty in this matter. Three hundred years ago, John Knox, our great Scottish Reformer, long one of the most misunderstood and best abused of men, laid it down as the duty of the Government to take care that every child within its bounds received a useful education: and one of England's most liberal-minded and profoundest thinkers has lent his high name to the same principle. John Foster advocates not only "friendly but *cogent* dealing with all the people of inferior condi-

tion relatively to the necessity of their practical accordance to plans of education." He treats "with contempt any hypocritical protest against so much interference with the discretion, the liberty of parents—the discretion, the liberty, forsooth, of bringing up their children a nuisance on the face of the earth."

Meanwhile, however, and until the happy day when, without encroaching on the domain of conscience, the State shall secure for every child within its borders a useful education, Ragged Schools offer the only remedy for most claimant evils. Without them thousands are doomed to perish. They were an experiment; they are a success—a glorious success. May they never cease to flourish, till these lines cease to apply to this great, but guilty land:—

"The land has groaned beneath the guilt of blood
Spilt wantonly; for every death-doomed man
Who, in his boyhood, has been left untaught
That Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths are peace, unjustly dies.
But ah! how many are thus left untaught!"

APPENDIX.

No. I.

SUPPLEMENT TO FIRST PLEA.

THE "Plea" fell much like a small spark among combustibles, calling forth a very general and lively interest in the welfare of the outcast children of society. For some time after its first publication, every day brought letters expressing sympathy and offering coöperation. The public were impatient for the organization of a scheme, and a public meeting at which it might be launched. Such a meeting, patronized by gentlemen of all ranks and denominations, was at length held. Our scheme was launched amid the plaudits of a concourse of spectators; and while many watched its progress and followed it with their prayers, off it went to save the castaways.

We constructed our scheme after the model of those in Aberdeen and Dundee. These had been in all respects universally approved of; and it was unanimously carried, without a murmur of disapprobation, far less one dissenting voice, that our School should be, in the main, modelled after their fashion of these. This accordingly was done; and in Appendix II., the reader will find the Rules and Constitution of our Edinburgh School, as proposed by the Committee, and unanimously adopted by a large meeting of the citizens. For some short while matters went smoothly enough. There was confidence within our Committee, and no cloud without. And the happy, I will say the holy, spectacle was seen of men who had been at war now cultivating the arts of peace, forgetting differences in a common object, and meeting with swords turned into plowshares, to break up the ground which had long lain fallow.

At first we did not attempt much. There was great difficulty found in procuring suitable accommodation for the Schools in a cen-

tral part of the city.* Besides, the objects of our charity, being unaccustomed to subordination, had to be disciplined and broken in. There could not be a greater mistake, or a grosser misrepresentation, than to allege, as was done, that the small number of our scholars was owing to any aversion which the Roman Catholics felt to participate in the benefits of our School. I was warned against sweeping in an unmanageable number at first, by a circumstance which I heard, when Lord Ashley took me to one of the Ragged Schools in London. It was situated in Westminster, and had a remarkable history. Some time before it was turned to its present purpose, this building had been used as a tavern. It was the favorite rendezvous of the thieves of that district. There they met to plan, and from thence they issued forth to execute, their deeds of crime. Even then, they had a sort of Sabbath-school

* This difficulty has been in a great measure removed through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Smith and the Kirk-session of the Tolbooth parish, who have in the meantime accommodated us with a large and commodious school-room at Ramsay Garden, Castlehill.

in it; but what a school! The room was filled with the ruffians and robbers of the neighborhood. At one end the younger thieves,—those who were in training,—pursued the art of pocket-picking. If the lesson was not well-performed, the bungler was apprehended and dragged by a sham policeman to the other end of the room. There, in caricature of a court of justice, sat a presiding ruffian, dressed out in the wig, and gown, and garb of a Judge, by whom, amid all the formalities of the law, the culprit was tried. In the course of this mock assize, he was taught how to fence and evade—when to be silent, and how to speak—so as to prepare him for the time when this farce should pass into a dreadful tragedy. Beneath that very roof where unhappy outcasts had been trained in wickedness and sin, we found a Ragged School in admirable order—filled with the very objects of such a charity. Among others, we remember two. A boy was pointed out to us, whose bed, during winter, had been the hollow of the iron roller in one of the parks. The other had been brought to the school by

one of the most notorious thieves in the neighborhood, who implored them to receive the child as the only means of saving him from ruin ; adding, when his strange request was granted, and he looked round on the scene, these touching words, "Had there been such a school as this when I was a boy, I had not been a thief."

In this, or in another school, the circumstances happened which were a warning to us against gathering all at once a large number of these neglected and undisciplined children. A school had been opened in another and very wild and wicked part of London. When a considerable number of boys had been brought together, the teacher ordered them, if I remember aright, to produce the books with which they had previously been furnished. Each of them put his hand into his pocket, and produced, not a book, but a tobacco-pipe. He remonstrated. They answered him with clouds of smoke. The upshot was a row ; and the master, over-mastered, was glad to escape with life and limb. Such an issue here was not to

be risked. We began with a small number ; and were gradually filling up, when symptoms of that controversy began to appear which has now ended in an open rupture.

In a newspaper of this city, it was asserted by an anonymous writer, that Roman Catholics were excluded from our School. Our Committee was most unwilling to waste on controversy the time and attention which might be better employed ; so we neither took in sail, nor shifted our course, nor stayed one moment, to answer these random shots. People, however, being ready to suppose that what is not answered is unanswerable, the Committee at length found it necessary to give this reckless assertion the answer which it admitted and deserved—a distinct denial. At the very time that charge was made, one half of the children were the children of nominally Roman Catholic parents. Obligated to abandon this position, the ground of attack was shifted ; and now it was asserted that we were violating the Constitution of the Society, and conducting the Schools so as virtually to exclude Roman

Catholic children. In their own defence, and in answer to the charge of introducing "a system of religious tests into the Schools, and of excluding, in Roman Catholic children, the largest portion of those children for whom the Schools were designed," the Acting Committee published a "Statement," which, along with a "Minute of the General Committee," approving of that Statement, will be found in the Appendix to this "Supplement." Though the efforts of the Committee were successful in satisfying a large portion of the public, there still remained some of our original subscribers, between whom and the Committee there was an important, and, as it proved to be, an irreconcilable difference. These gentlemen requested the Lord Provost to call a meeting, for the purpose of having "it clearly ascertained whether the Schools will be conducted on a system which must necessarily exclude children of the Roman Catholic, or any faith which differs from that of Protestant teachers." It was now feared, though not openly proclaimed, that an attempt would be made to exclude the

word of God from the Ragged School, and limit the education to secular instruction, leaving the Protestant and Roman Catholic parties to manage the religious interests of the children as they best might. The question whether the Committee had acted honestly and fairly on the regulations approved of at the first public meeting, now sunk into comparative insignificance. It was swallowed up in the larger and far more important question, Shall the candle of Divine truth shine in these Schools, or not? Shall God's saving Word be taught to these unhappy outcasts, or not? The battle which had begun in Aberdeen and Dundee had now extended to the capital; and the public meeting which had been called by the Lord Provost was, more than any meeting which had been for a long time held in Edinburgh, looked forward to with the liveliest interest by the warmest friends of Bible truth, and the wisest friends of these unhappy children. An attempt was made by some parties to represent the Committee as the enemies of religious toleration. Large bills covered the

walls of our city, summoning the friends of toleration to rally in the Music Hall, to counteract our sectarian proceedings. This attempt to pack the meeting met with a signal failure. The Music Hall was crowded, but not with the parties whom this bill was meant to call out. Whether they were ashamed of it or not, we do not know—but, with the exception of a very small portion of the audience, that immense and influential assembly, embracing Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Independents, expressed its entire and hearty approval of the step which the Committee had taken, in resolving that the Word of God should be taught during the ordinary school hours, and that true religion should form an essential part of education. Edinburgh never uttered its voice more distinctly or more decidedly on any question, or on any occasion. We never went to a meeting with so much anxiety, nor left one with so much thankfulness. It was a blessed sight to see Protestants of all Evangelical denominations, and those of them who but a few years before had been arrayed against each

other in the Voluntary and Non-Intrusion controversies, now fighting, side by side ; rallying around the Bible with the kindness of brethren, and the keenness of men in earnest.

Holding it to be the very principle of Protestantism that every man should be free to judge in matters of religion, uninfluenced either by fear or favor, we would tamper with no man's conscience. By the bread of a Ragged School, to bribe a person to abandon his faith, is in principle as bad as it would be to revive the fires and tortures of the Inquisition. We abhor the use of all such means ; but we as much abhor the claim which Romish priests or their tools make to limit the free, full, and unrestricted use of God's revealed Word. Imaged by the sun of heaven, the Bible is common to all, needed by all, and the right of all. He violates as much my spiritual rights, who stands between me and the Word of God, as he does my natural, who stands between me and the light of day ; and certainly the greatest favor which the Roman Catholic priests could confer on those to whom they offer their ser-

vices, would be to do for them what the philosopher in his tub requested might be done for him by Alexander the Great—"Stand out," said Diogenes, "between me and the sun."

The ground we took up may be stated in a single sentence. Considering the condition of the children, and the character of the parents, who are living without the fear either of God or man, and do not even make a profession of religion, the principles which might rule a national system of education do not apply here. Here the question cannot even be entertained, whether the religious instruction might not be safely left to the parents. Those for whom these schools are established are untaught, uncared-for, helpless outcasts. As to the state of their parents, that may be well illustrated by this fact. In a mixed population of nominal Roman Catholics and Protestants, out of the first two hundred and fifty individuals in the Old Greyfriars' parish whom we visited on first coming to Edinburgh, there were not more than five who ever darkened the door of church or chapel. To the children of families, there-

fore, which are to all intents and purposes heathen, we are bound to act as if they were heathen children. One of the first things we have to do, as the best for their well-being both in this life and in the life to come, is to teach them the way of salvation through Jesus Christ. Their souls, not less than their bodies, are cast upon our care ; and in such a case we dare not and cannot plead the excuse of Cain,—“ Am I my brother’s keeper ?” If, however, it should happen that some decent Roman Catholic parents found it necessary to send their children to our Ragged School, the Committee, as will be seen from one of their regulations, were willing to commit them to their parents’ charge upon the Sabbath day. Beyond this they could not go. They could not yield to a Roman Catholic priest the right of withholding from any child of Adam the Word of God. It is a matter of thankfulness to find, that in the resolution which we have adopted, and the position which we have taken up, we have met with so much Christian sympathy ; and I cannot afford a better example of this, nor, perhaps, more

effectively close this Supplement, than by submitting to the public the following letter, which I had the honor to receive from the Duke of Argyll :—

— “ROSENEATH, July 8th.

“REV. SIR,—I beg to be allowed to have my name placed on the list of Subscribers to the Ragged School which you have had such a principal share in founding, and the management of which, as regards the subject of religious instruction, you have so ably, and, I think, so triumphantly defended.

“I must apologize for the smallness of a contribution which, but for the urgent claims of a large and necessitous population, would have been somewhat more commensurate with my sense of the value and importance of the object.

“I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my humble but entire approval of the course which the Committee has pursued on the point above referred to. Between all those bodies which are commonly included under the term Protestant communions, there is so large a common ground, that

there ought to be no difficulty whatever in teaching effectively, and with purpose, yet without sectarian bias, the doctrines and precepts of Christian truth. But the differences between them and the Roman Church are so numerous, pervading, and important, that the teaching which avoids them all must, I think, be formal, vague, and pointless. The nearest approach to anything which can be called religious teaching, compatible with such a system, is probably that contemplated by the Irish national scheme, in which readings are selected from the Bible. This has been supported by many excellent and able men. Not having any abstract objection, as some have, to the principle of selections, but thinking that everything depends on how large and ample such selections are, I should be sorry to say a word against a scheme which may be the best or the only one possible in the peculiar circumstances of that country. But certainly I hold that such a scheme, as applied to the 'ragged' children of our great towns, would sacrifice a very large amount of positive and practical good,

for the attainment of very small and very doubtful benefits. Where it can be reasonably expected that children, in addition to such (comparatively meagre) readings, will receive more positive instruction from parents, or guardians, or others interested in their welfare, the plan may not in itself be objectionable: Protestants will then not lose by the omissions—Romanists may be allowed their benefit. But where no such expectation can reasonably be formed, the Protestants *must* lose much, and may lose all that is positive in religion; whilst the Romanists will be in danger of being bound to their own communion only by its grosser ties—by its observances, its priesthood, or its absolutions—and lose all those deeper influences which have raised, and doubtless are raising, in the Roman church, as earnest, as devoted, and as spiritually-minded Christians as the best who have believed in purer creeds.

“On these grounds, as well as on others which I cannot now refer to, I conceive such a plan to be essentially bad as applied to Ragged Schools; and as the Committee seems to me to

have been unjustly assailed, I think it the duty of those who approve of your course in this respect to come forward now in its support.

"I am, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,
ARGYLL."

"The Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE."

No. II.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RAGGED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN IN EDINBURGH.

1. It is the object of this Association to reclaim the neglected and destitute children of Edinburgh, by affording them the benefits of a good common and Christian Education, and by training them to habits of regular industry, so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood, and fit them for the duties of life.

2. With this view the Association shall establish and maintain one or more schools for such children, in such parts of the city or suburbs as may be found most advisable.

3. The following classes of children shall be excluded :—1st, Those who are already regularly attending Day-Schools ;—2d, Those whose parents are earning a regular income, and able to procure education for their children ;—3d, Those who are receiving, or entitled to receive, support and education from the Parochial Boards ;—with this declaration, that it shall be in the power of the Acting Committee to deal with special cases, although falling under any of these classes, having regard always to the special objects of the Association.

4. The Association shall consist of all Subscribers of Ten Shillings per annum and upwards, and of all Donors of Five Pounds and upwards.

5. It shall be governed by a General Committee, consisting of fifty Members (fifteen being a quorum), and an Acting Committee, consisting of twenty-five Members (five being a quorum), with a Secretary and Treasurer. The Acting Committee shall be entitled to be present and vote at all Meetings of the General Committee.

6. A Meeting of the Association shall be held annually, in April, when a Report of the proceedings shall be read, and the Committees and Office-Bearers elected for the ensuing year. The Acting Committee shall meet at least once every month.

7. The Acting Committee shall have power to elect the Office-Bearers, to appoint Local Committees, and to make laws and regulations to be observed in conducting the business of the Association ; and all Schools to be established by the Association shall be subject to such laws and regulations ; but no school shall be established without the consent of the General Committee.

8. The appointment of Teachers, and other officers, shall be made by the Acting Committee.

9. The general plan upon which the Schools shall be conducted shall be as follows, viz.—

To give the children an allowance of food for their daily support.

To instruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

To train them in habits of industry, by instructing and employing them daily in such sorts of work as are suited to their years.

To teach them the truths of the gospel, making the Holy Scriptures the groundwork of instruction.

On Sabbath the children shall receive food as on other days, and such religious instruction as shall be arranged by the Acting Committee.

No. III.

STATEMENT BY THE ACTING COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR ESTABLISHING RAGGED OR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THE Committee having their attention called to certain articles and letters in a respectable newspaper in this city, of a nature fitted to cause misconception and distrust in the mind of the public on the subject of religious teaching in their schools, think it necessary to publish the following statement :—

By the Constitution and Rules of the Association it is declared, that "It is the object of this Association to reclaim the neglected or profligate children of Edinburgh, by affording them the benefits of a good common and Christian education, and by training them to habits of regular industry, so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood, and fit them for the duties of life;" and, in regard to the general plan upon which the schools are to be conducted, it is declared that the children shall be taught "the truths of the gospel, making the Holy Scriptures the groundwork of instruction;" and that "on Sabbath the children shall receive food as on other days, and such religious instruction as shall be arranged by the Acting Committee."

The Constitution and Rules, from which these quotations are taken, were fully discussed at a large meeting, in the Council Chambers, of the Preliminary Committee appointed by the Lord Provost, and approved of by them. They were thereafter submitted to the public meeting in the Music Hall, and received the

unanimous approval of that meeting ; and the general plan of the schools has been kept prominently in the view of the public in all the statements and appeals issued by the Committee with a view to obtaining contributions for the schools. From the large amount of subscriptions that have already been received, the Committee are happy to think that the principles of the Association have met with the general confidence of the public.

These principles have been, and will continue to be, faithfully adhered to in the management of the schools. The religious instruction conveyed at these schools must necessarily be of the most simple and elementary kind, so as to be adapted to the tender years and gross ignorance of the children. Its entire freedom from all sectarian bias is effectually secured by the superintendence of a Committee impartially selected from the various religious bodies composing the great bulk of the community. The only books hitherto used in the school have been the Bible and the First and Second Books of Education, published under the superintend

ence of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. The Committee feel that they cannot hope for a blessing on their schools if religion is not the pervading principle of the instruction given to the children.

The instruction on the Lord's day is conducted on like principles as on week-days, though, of course, it bears a more purely religious character. In order to meet the case of those parents who may have conscientious objections to their children receiving the more special religious instruction communicated on Sabbath, or attending public worship with the teacher, provision is made that such parents, provided they are in a condition to be entrusted with the care of their children, shall be allowed to withdraw them for the purpose of attending their own place of worship, of whatever denomination.

The Committee feel assured that this explanatory statement will be sufficient to satisfy the public that the accusations brought against them, of introducing a "system of religious tests" into the schools, and of "excluding the

largest portion of those children for whom the schools were designed," are entirely without foundation.

It must be obvious that an institution of this kind, intended to provide a home, food, moral and industrial training, as well as the ordinary branches of scholarship, for children otherwise utterly destitute of all these, is by no means on the same footing with ordinary day schools, in which applicants may select the branches they may wish to attend; and cannot, therefore, be judged of on the same principles. The Committee view themselves as not in the position of mere ordinary instructors, but as coming, in the great majority of cases, in the place of parents, with regard to the temporal as well as spiritual interests of the children. As parents, they cannot throw off the responsibility attaching to them of enlightening the minds of the children; and, in so doing, they cannot but give them that instruction which is best calculated to reclaim the children from the miserable condition in which they are found. It would be utterly ruinous

to the plan, and defeat all its benevolent purposes, especially considering the criminal and vagrant habits of the children who are to be benefited by it, if any other system were adopted than that of subjecting them all to the entire moral and religious discipline—simply based upon the Word of God—which it purposes to bring to bear upon them.

It may be added, that although it has been alleged that those principles of this Association which are now attacked are peculiar to it, the Committee do not know of any institution of the kind now in existence in Scotland which is not founded on the very same principles.

The Committee conclude with expressing their unanimous and earnest desire to follow out thoroughly the sound principles on which the Association is founded. They ask to be judged by what they are now doing ; and to be believed when they state, in the strongest manner, their anxious wish to avoid sectarianism, and to pursue their work earnestly and cheerfully in the spirit of their Divine Master, who went about doing good. They request

the public to visit the schools, and to judge for themselves whether they are efficiently and properly conducted.

By appointment of the Acting Committee,

AND. JAMESON, *Convener*.

EDINBURGH, 14th June, 1847.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Association for Establishing Ragged or Industrial Schools in Edinburgh, held in No. 6 York Place, on 18th June, 1847,

The LORD PROVOST in the Chair,

The following resolutions were moved by JAMES CRAUFURD, Esq., Advocate, seconded by Dr. W. P. ALISON, and agreed to :—

That this meeting approve of the “Statement of the Acting Committee;” but since it appears that some misapprehension prevails in regard to the principles on which the schools are conducted,

Resolved, 1st, That the General Committee emphatically disclaim all intention of using

the advantages held out by these schools as a means of tempting Roman Catholics to the abandonment or compromise of opinions which they conscientiously entertain. The reclaiming of children from ignorance and crime, not their conversion from Romanism, is the aim of the Committee and the object of the schools ; and the Committee rejoice to know that, both in Aberdeen, and hitherto in Edinburgh, the children of Roman Catholic parents have attended the schools without any objection being made.

2d, That no catechism, or other formula of doctrine, is or shall be taught to any child whose parents object to it.

3d, That children are and shall be excused from attendance at school, or at worship, on the Sabbath day, whose parents object to their attendance, and undertake that the children are otherwise religiously instructed, according to the tenets of the communion to which they belong, provided they are in a condition to be entrusted with the care of their children.

No. IV.

THE children are at school twelve hours each day in summer, and eleven in winter. At present they meet in the morning at eight, and go away in the evening shortly after seven o'clock. The eleven hours are disposed of as follows:—

	Meals and Play.	Lessons.	Work.
From 8 to 8½, Ablutions - -	½	"	"
" 8½ to 9½, All Working - -	"	"	1
" 9½ to 10½, Breakfast and Play	¾	"	"
" 10½ to 11, Calling Roll and Bible Lesson - - - }	" ¾	"	"
" 11 to 1, One-half in school- room, and other half in work-room }	"	1	1
" 1 to 2, All walking - -	1	"	"
" 2 to 2½, Dinner - - -	½	"	"
" 2½ to 3, All in school-room	"	½	"
" 3 to 5, One-half in school- room, other half in work-room }	"	1	1
" 5 to 6½, All working - -	"	"	1½
" 6½ to 7½, Supper and closing	¾	"	"
	3½	3½	4½

Only one hour is counted from eleven to one, and from three to five, as then only half of the boys are in school-room and work-room.

No. V.

27 YORK PLACE, December 25th, 1848.

MY DEAR MR. GUTHRIE,—The table showing the composition of the Original Ragged Schools is made up of terrible details. It affords subject-matter for the wisest men to ponder, constituting, as it does, an analysis of a sample only of the largest and sorest evil which afflicts the body social of this country.

One item, not included in the table, might appear to many to be a strange one. Thirty per cent. of the children ran away from the Ragged Schools, "and came back, or were brought back, and then attended." It may seem strange that they ran away, and this after food had been given to them, clothing had been put upon them, and kind treatment had been exercised towards them. The key to the explanation of the phenomenon is to be found

in this : they are callous to what we understand by *hardship*. They don't know home, neither do they know aught about friendship. From infancy they have catered for themselves; they are ignorant of what is expressed by the word *risk*; they are independent; they resist the very gentlest restraint, and their first impulse is to escape from it; they have no love for what they never experienced; and they don't fear that with which they are familiar. Hence the smallest offence to their freer than Arab feelings is cause enough for them to endeavor to escape from school, and resume the more than savage life to which they have been habituated from their earliest infancy. It is very encouraging to know that "running away from school" is daily becoming less frequent; and that of those who run away, the number of instances in which the parents bring them back is on the increase. This, I think, affords evidence of two things;—first, that the schools are gaining character in the estimation of the children; and, secondly, that they are acting reflexly on the class to which the children belong.

The title of the famous "Plea," by which you stirred the towns of Scotland, and of England likewise, not excepting the metropolis, has been proven to embody a truth, wherever it has been tested by the establishment of Ragged Schools on the principles so clearly propounded in the "Plea," and so manfully vindicated when they were impugned. "Prevention *is* better than cure," and it is likewise *cheaper* than cure. In contrasting the cost of cure with the cost of prevention, let it be borne in mind that it is the "ragged" children who either are or become the thieves and vagabonds for whose detection such an immense police is maintained in this country, and for whose safe custody such gigantic prison establishments are necessary. These children by degrees acquire a title to be transported ; and, ere they grow to be men and women, very many of them are sent to join their parents and acquaintances, who constitute the almost devil population of Norfolk Island. The supply of these "ragged" children is very great ; the cost of their maintenance (they live by plunder) is enormous ; and the price of them

to the country, when they are recognized by the law, is prodigious.

Mr. Smith, the admirable Governor of the Edinburgh Prison, permitted me some time since to study a set of tables of jail statistics, which he made two years ago, and which are perhaps the best, as well as the most extensive, that were ever constructed. Among other memoranda, I extracted this one:—In the years 1841–42–43, the cost of prisoners committed to the Edinburgh Jail for “theft and reset” was £11,632 6s. The numbers committed for this crime during these years respectively, were, 1963, 1811, 1932—in all, 5706; and the yearly average therefore was 1902. The total average number of commitments for *all offences* during these three years was 16,653. Thus the commitments for *theft* amounted to no less than 34 per cent. of the whole. These prisoners were maintained in prison at the rate of £12 per annum. Now I am quite safe in saying, that nearly all these prisoners belonged to the class to which the “ragged” boy belongs. Is the question one of finance? Then look, dear

sir, at the other side of the account. Here I must quote from the Original Ragged School Report of last year. It is dated March 31, 1848 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total number of children admitted since the opening of the Schools, . .	310	199	509
Of whom, born in Scotland, . .	186	82	268
“ in England, . .	11	2	13
“ in Ireland, . .	113	115	228
Total as above, . .	310	199	509
Number above ten years of age, .	161	118	279
Number under ten years of age, .	149	81	230
Total as above, . .	310	199	509
Number that have died, . .	9	7	16
Number that have gone home to Ireland,	3	4	7
Number that have left, or been discharged as not fit objects, . .	119	54	173
Number that have found employment,	21	14	35
Number that have removed to a higher class of Schools, . .	5	8	13
Number on the Roll at 31st March, 1848,	153	112	265
Total as above, . .	310	199	509

The number on the roll at this date are distributed as follows :—

In the Boys' School,	105
In the Girls' School,	90
In the Juvenile School (under ten years of age),	70
	<hr/> 265

Of those on the roll at this date there are,—

Police cases, i. e., children ascertained to have once or oftener passed through the Police Courts,	78
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Note.—Of these, 18 are under 10 y'rs of age.

Children with both parents dead,	20
Children with one parent dead,	118
Children deserted by parents,	24

Children that could not read the alphabet on entering the School :—

In the Boys' School,	40
In the Girls' School,	29

And nearly all in the Juvenile School.

The Report says that the current expenses of the schools amounted to £820 10s. 6d. Taking the number on the roll (265) at the date of the Report as a daily average, and deducting from it, say 50, as the daily number of absentees from sickness and other causes, we find that the children are fed and educated at

the rate of about £4 per annum. The financial view of the question, therefore, involves contrast, and not comparison. £4 are paid for the ragged boy; £12 are paid for the incarcerated thief;* and the question is, which sum does the public prefer to pay? But I am much below the mark when I say that £12 is the sum paid for the incarcerated thief; for the law expenditure, a large per centage of jail expense, and the value of the property stolen by the thief, are not included in the account. What these amount to I do not know; but this I am aware of,—they are enormous, and the public pay for them.

I have said that nearly all the prisoners referred to belong to the class whose cause you have adopted, and advocate with such power. This class is *below* the pauper; it is not protected by the law. It is never noticed by the law until one of those belonging to it has been murdered, or one almost equally unfortunate

* The average cost per head of prisoners in all the prisons in Scotland is £16 7s. 4d. per annum.—*Ninth Report of General Board of Directors of Prisons for Scotland*, p. 121.

has stolen a loaf, impelled by hunger, and undeterred by any moral sense. This class is entitled to be cared for before the members of it become criminals. It is just, it is politic, and it is economic.

I am unwilling to extend this letter ; but the opportunity is a good one for placing a few criminal statistics before the public, that bear upon the cause which you advocate.

In the year 1841, at least 240 children, fourteen years old and under, were committed to prison. These cost at the rate of £10 each, which is equal to £2400 per annum. Is it not better to endeavor to save a boy at the rate of £4, than to harden him in sin and crime at the rate of £10, per annum ?

Perhaps many of the readers of your appeal may perceive that the following memoranda, extracted from Mr. Smith's tables, contain an argument in favor of the extension of the Ragged School system.

During the years 1842-43-44 the number of children under ten years of age who were committed to prison amounted to 243.

During these three years, 232 individuals were transported ; 64 of these committed their first offence when sixteen years of age and under ; and it is remarked of many of them, that their nearest relatives were often in prison, and that not a few of them were transported.

Up to the year 1846, 3152 families, consisting of 3509 individuals, had furnished 10,706 commitments, being on an average three commitments to each person.

Of these families—

193 had sent 2 individuals to prison.

28	"	3	"
20	"	4	"
8	"	5	"
4	"	6	"
1	"	7	"

I must reiterate the observation, that the mass of the individuals to whom these memoranda refer belonged to the class which supplies the Ragged School with pupils.

You, in common with other accurate observers and just thinkers, trace famine, misery, and crime to the dram-shops, which are planted

thickly in all the populous parts of our cities, as if with the design to ruin men, body and soul. With whom the responsibility of this ruination rests it is not for me to say, although I have an opinion on the subject.

The statistics of the Edinburgh Jail show that fifty-four per cent. of the offences for which individuals are committed to prison are the direct effects of drunkenness.

Seventy-three per cent. of the crimes are committed *in* the localities where sixty per cent. of the drinking-houses, properly so called, are situated, and fifty per cent. of the spirit-licenses are held. Further, seventy-three per cent. of the crimes committed in Edinburgh and the suburbs are committed by persons residing in the localities where the crimes are perpetrated.

These are memoranda from prison statistics, and they suggest very gloomy thoughts to the reflecting ; but they don't tell half of the truth. In a note by Mr. Smith it is observed,—“The number taken to the Police Office in the three years ending December, 1843, for drunkenness,

was 13,858,—a number equal to about one-sixteenth of the population. Probably at least two-thirds of *all other* cases are caused indirectly by drunkenness. This will be more apparent when it is considered how many lose their character and employment from drunkenness, and are thus turned idle upon the public, with no other alternative than to beg or steal, for either of which offences they are sent to prison. Many of those who are too young to have become addicted to the vice, are the offspring of dissipated parents, and are very often left destitute, either by the desertion and neglect, or death, of those whose duty it was to provide for them. Again, some are compelled by dissipated parents to beg or steal, and the proceeds are expended in liquor." This note, when we consider who wrote it, and upon what an amount of experience it is based, is invaluable. The children alluded to by Mr. Smith are "ragged boys and girls."

The ragged boy has been kept prominently before the reader's eye, and the ragged girl has been in a measure concealed. Is there no

pity for her? Her history is as dismal as that of her brother. I dare not trace it. The whole of it can be *seen* any day in two hours' time, by walking through the Grassmarket,—looking into any of the little offices of hell which are rife in that locality, and each one of which is always thronged,—passing up any of the foul closes which open into the market,—entering a house there, and glancing over it (a glance is all that those whose duty has not forced them to tarry often in these dens of infamy *can* give),—visiting the Police Office and then the Calton Jail. In two hours their whole history can be *seen*, and much of it heard. Contrast the power of a pimpled spirit-dealer with that of a missionary, to influence such a terrible population as that to which I now refer. Why, sir, the spirit-shops are epidemic, and more deadly than the cholera. Each one of them is a centre of contagion, ever in activity,—of a contagion which slays with certainty, recovery from it, when caught, being hopeless. Much has been said against the “wee pawns.” They are dependent things and not worth speaking against or about, so

long as that on which their existence depends is not only tolerated, but fostered.

I must now conclude this fragmentary letter ; but before doing so, I may allude to the effect which the Ragged Schools have had upon the health of the children. They have had a marked good effect ; and it is my belief that the rate of mortality is much reduced among them. Precise observations, however, on this subject are very difficult to make. Imperfect or false mortality statistics are worse than useless,—they are mischievous ; and therefore I refrain from doing more than stating what my belief is regarding the effect which the Ragged Schools have had on the mortality of the children. Believe me to be, my dear Sir, yours most sincerely,

G. BELL.

No. VI.

ROTHESAY, 20th December, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in giving my testimony regarding the operation of the Industrial Schools in Edinburgh.

For upwards of five years it has been my duty, as Sheriff Substitute, first of Ayrshire

and then of Edinburgh, to try a great number of young offenders in the Sheriff and Police Courts. The great majority of these, at least in Edinburgh, belonged to the unhappy class for whose benefit the schools have been instituted. It was my practice to examine into their history and habits; and I do not remember of one who, according to his own account, attended any church. A few had at one time or other been at a Sabbath-school, and received there the little useful knowledge they possessed. The mass were the children of destitute and profligate parents, or friendless outcasts, without any home. Although living beyond the reach of the ministrations of the pulpit, or the instruction of ordinary schools, the class were well known to the police of the large towns, where increasing numbers and depravity have become one of our most formidable social evils. They frequently appeared at the bar of the Police Courts, charged with petty thefts, and were sentenced repeatedly to short imprisonments, until the number of their convictions entitled them to appear before a jury in the Sheriff or Justiciary Court. As far as my

experience goes, this system of awarding short imprisonments in the case of these young offenders produces none of the effects for which punishment is intended. It neither deters nor reforms. On the contrary, it seems only to harden the heart and destroy the character. By the time the case permits the Judge to award an imprisonment of sufficient duration to give any rational prospect of benefit to the individual in the way of moral and religious instruction, the character is generally lost irretrievably. The evil is increased by the faulty constitution of the Police Courts, in which a number of unprofessional magistrates sit, who change every month, and who, differing in opinion in regard to the objects of penal discipline, pronounce every variety of sentence. The consequence is, that the punishment being uncertain and variable, as well as inadequate, the evils of short imprisonments are increased: they become a subject of mockery among the criminals themselves; and these convictions become a sort of training school for crime. Between the three years from 1843 to 1846, as appears from a published Report of the Gov-

ernor of the Edinburgh Prison, 740 children under fourteen years of age had been committed to that prison. It is painful to think, that in the case of the mass of these unhappy beings, their sentence had no other effect than to extinguish any fear they previously entertained of the prison, and destroy any prospect of obtaining honest employment. You may conceive the distressing situation of the Magistrate who is bound to sentence children from nine to fourteen years of age to repeated short imprisonments, with the moral certainty that each sentence is rendering them more hardened in crime, and diminishing the prospect of any improvement in their character or habits.

To Mr. Watson, Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire, belongs the merit of first organizing an institution for arresting this great evil. He has conclusively shown the practicability of placing almost the whole destitute and neglected children of a large town in Industrial Schools, before they are destroyed by short imprisonments, and, by means of a system of religious instruction and industrial training, reclaiming them from habits of idleness and vice.

It has been publicly acknowledged, that this system has already effected a great saving to the criminal expenditure of the county. Sheriff Watson endeavored to stimulate his brother Sheriff to make a similar experiment in Edinburgh ; but it was not until the Rev. Mr. Guthrie took up the cause, that the public attention was awakened to the subject in a way to make the attempt feasible.

Since these schools have been formed in Edinburgh, as Convener of the Acting Committee, as well as in the performance of my public duties, I have watched their progress with deep interest. I have frequently taken it upon me to send very young offenders to the schools instead of the prison, having first made careful inquiry into the circumstances of each case, and the history and habits of the party, and also conversed with and obtained the consent of the parents or nearest relatives, where they could be found. Some of the most interesting children in the schools were admitted in this way. I cannot say that I ever saw cause to regret making the experiment. On the contrary, after watching the conduct and progress

of those young boys and girls for many months, I have been delighted to observe a steady advancement, not only in habits of attention and industry, but also in the knowledge of those sacred truths which can alone regenerate our fallen nature, and permanently affect the heart. In many instances, those children who had lived in habits of vagrancy, and commenced a course of crime, have given evidence of a degree of improvement under the discipline of these schools, such as I have never known to follow any of the repeated imprisonments I have been obliged to award in other cases. It is a remarkable circumstance, that their teachers find them very easy to manage, and that many show a wonderful aptitude for instruction. In visiting similar children in the prison cells, I found them generally sullen and stupid ; but in the schools, though one or two have occasionally run off, complaining of the strictness of the discipline and the early hours, the great mass seem to enjoy a happiness and comfort to which, I fear, they have hitherto been strangers. To one engaged in the painful and often depressing duties attending the daily investi-

gation and punishment of crime, I know of nothing which affords a more cheering prospect than the success of these schools. When the most powerful minds are perplexed on the question of penal discipline, and those professionally engaged in the administration of criminal justice find themselves compelled to confess the inefficacy of the present system of punishment to deter or reform criminals, or diminish their number, it is a most hopeful circumstance to find that there is an easier, less expensive, and more successful way of checking the gigantic evil, even by taking these neglected outcasts, from whom the criminal ranks are daily recruited, and by giving their minds and habits a new and healthy direction, bringing them under the influence of the fear of God, and making known to them a Saviour's love, by means of which their whole moral character may be elevated, and they may become useful members of society. It is enough to visit the institution in Ramsay Lane, to satisfy any reflecting mind regarding the actual good that is effected under this system. A more tangible proof is afforded by the diminution of juvenile

commitments which has already taken place. This fact is stated in a letter addressed to me last spring by Mr. Smith; the Governor of the Edinburgh Prison, and which was referred to by Lord Ashley, in his memorable speech in the House of Commons last session. That an experiment on so limited a scale has already told on this unfortunate and dangerous class of our population, is an incontestible proof of the great permanent benefit that would result, if the schools were sufficiently extended to embrace the whole of this class of children in the city, instead of only including about an eighth or tenth part of them.

It has long been manifest to me, that such an institution, adequate to the state of the population, is as much needed in every large town as an infirmary or hospital for the sick, or a jail for ordinary offenders. No criminal preventive police system will succeed without it; and vagrants and beggars will swarm in our streets, notwithstanding increasing poor-rates. In this view, such schools should be largely supported by a grant from the public funds, or by local assessment. It has been proved that

the existing system, under which these outcasts run the course of convictions in the Police, Sheriff, and Justiciary Courts, is attended with enormous expense ; so that the financial or economical argument is, as usual, all on the side of early religious and moral instruction.

In the meantime, and until our statesmen make up their minds on the subject, which is not without its difficulties, I trust the inhabitants of Edinburgh will not be behind those of Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth, in showing the Government and the public the practicability of carrying on these schools, without risk of abuse, and in such a manner as to relieve the police and prisons of many poor children, who will otherwise fall into that melancholy course of habitual crime and continually recurring punishment which all deplore ; and thus be instrumental, under the Divine blessing, and by means of a sound system of scriptural instruction, and moral and industrial training, in rescuing many who are ready to perish, from a life of guilt and a death of misery. I am, yours, AND. JAMESON.

To Dr. G. Bell, Sec. to the Original Industrial School

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